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CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

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8 May 1979

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference Convenes in Morocco A 1
Libya, Iran Mediation Denied A 1
PLO Delegation Arrives A 1
Syria's Khaddam Arrives A 1
Conference Agenda A 1
Session on Jerusalem A 2
Egypt's Suspension Under Discussion A 2
Health Ministers Council Suspends Egypt's Membership A 3
Economic Council Official Criticizes Egypt A 3
Arab People's Congress Secretary General Makes Address in PDRY A 4
Islamic World Conference Official Urges Stand Against Egypt A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia Reportedly To Withdraw Credits From Egypt [Amman AR-RA'Y 7 May] C 1
As-Sabah Departs for Morocco Foreign Ministers Conference C 1

OMAN

Increase in Crude Oil Prices Announced C 1
Qabus Denies Presence of Egyptian Troops C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Leaves for Rabat, Discusses Islamic Issues C 2
Riyadh Commentary: Arab Nation Will Overcome Crises C 3

YEMEN--PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns From Arab Tour C 3
Prime Minister Congratulates Thatcher on Election Victory C 4
Diplomatic Relations Reportedly To Be Established With Iran C 5

YEMEN--YAR

President Meets With Saudi Foreign Minister C 5
Delegation Leaves for Islamic Conference in Morocco C 5

EGYPT

Foreign Ministry Condemns Morocco on Islamic Conference D 1
At-Tuhami: Conference Decision 'Illegal' D 6
Moroccan Envoy Departs D 7
Khalil Comments on Arab Measures Against Government D 7
Khalil Addresses Egyptian, U.S. Businessmen on Mideast D 8
MENA Outlines Preparations for W. Bank, Gaza Negotiations D 9
MENA Reports Plans for Handing Over Al-'Arish D 9
Position on Air Service With Israel Explained D 10
As-Sadat Cables Congratulations to Thatcher D 10
Israeli Raids, Syrian Presence in Lebanon Denounced D 10
Israeli Aggression Against Lebanon Condemned D 11
AL-AHRAM Replies to Saudi Information Minister's Statements [1 May] D 12
French Ambassador Leaves Cairo for Consultation D 14
Tradesmen Association Chairman Leaves for Saudi Arabia D 14

IRAQ

Ba'th Party Delegation Withdraws From Aden Conference E 1
Minutes on Labor, Social Security Signed With Jordan E 1
Minutes on Development Planning Signed With Syria E 2
Hasan 'Ali Calls for Fund for Developing States E 2

JORDAN

Entry of Egyptian Publications, Films Banned F 1
Official Explains Situation Regarding Al-Maqaran Dam F 1
Iraqi Minister Meets With Crown Prince, Departs F 1
AD-DUSTUR Stresses Need for Dialog With U.S. [7 May] F 2
Strauss Appointment as U.S. Mideast Representative Attacked F 3
Saudi Request for U.S. Personnel Withdrawal Favored F 3
[AL-AKHBAR 7 May]
AR-RA'Y Reports 'Secret' Deals Between Israel, Egypt F 4
Representative to Islamic Meeting Leaves for Rabat F 4

LEBANON

Security Council Requested To Authorize Force For UNIFIL G 1
Al-Huss Meets With Sarkis, Discusses Developments G 1
Prime Minister Al-Huss Rejects Begin Invitation G 1
Further Comments G 2
Press Doyen Comments on Begin's Proposal for Talks G 2
Rightist Forces Issue Statement After Meeting [VOL] G 3
VOL Reports on Al-Jumayyil Meeting With Sarkis G 3
Haddad Warns South Lebanon Muslim Villages G 4
Israeli Aircraft Bomb Palestinian Naval Base [VOL] G 4
INA Reports Israeli Planes Overfly Northern Lebanon G 4
VOL: Israeli Attack on Palestinian Bases G 4
Israeli Bombardment of South Reported [VOL] G 5
Reports of Israeli Air Strikes in Southern Lebanon G 5
Further Reports G 5
Clash Between Armenians, Phalangists in East Beirut [VOL] G 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Discusses Western Sahara at Party Meeting I 1
Bendjedid Announces Military Appointments I 1

LIBYA

Sudan's Bakr Addresses Sudanese Exiles at Camp I 2
Bakr, At-Turayki Depart for Fez I 2
Communique Issued I 3
Jallud Sends Telegrams to Iranian Leaders, Organizations I 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Patriotic Front's Joshua Nkomo I 6

MAURITANIA

Prime Minister Ould Bouceif Arrives in Madrid I 6
[Cross-Reference]

MOROCCO

Chamber Denounces Suarez Statements on Western Sahara I 7
Ministry Denies Sending Cable to Egyptian Delegation I 7

TUNISIA

National Assembly Discusses Foreign Policy Issues I 8

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO Executive Committee Holds Meetings I 8

ISRAEL

Begin Calls for Peace With Lebanon in Knesset Speech N 1
Further Details N 2
8 May Press on Begin's Peace Proposal to Lebanon N 4
Joint Military Committee Meetings Continue N 5
Al-'Arish Labor Office Manager To Continue in Post N 6
HA'ARETZ Publishes Principles of Begin's Autonomy Plan [8 May] N 6
Labor Party Attacks Begin's Autonomy Plan N 8
DAVAR: Egyptian Reportage on Soviet Delegation 'A Trick' [7 May] N 9
AL-QUDS Favors 'Palestinian Entity' as Initial Step [30 Apr] N 11
ASH-SHA'B Accuses Jordan of Adopting 'Two-Faced' Policy [30 Apr] N 12
Jerusalem Mayor on Dangers Facing Arabism N 13
[AD-DUSTUR 7 May]
IDF Planes Attack Terrorist Bases in Lebanon N 13

IRAN

21 Former Officials Executed 8 May R 1
Khomeyni Speaks to Tehran Women, Notes U.S., UK 'Plots' R 2
Khomeyni Calls for Unity of Islamic Countries R 3
Foreign Ministry Source on Islamic Ministers Meeting R 4
Bazargan Sends Message to Khomeyni on Motahhari Death R 4

Official Meets With FRG Officials in Bonn R 5
Former Security Guard Commander Tried, Executed R 6
Tehran Bus Company Urges Workers Not To Disrupt Work R 7
Border Residents Urged To Hunt 'Antirevolution Elements' R 7
Revolution Guards Cite Looting by Imposters R 8
Iranian Press Comments on Jallud's Visit R 8
Petrochemicals Director Interviewed on Industry Situation R 9
NVOI Labels PRC Enemy of Liberation Movements R 9

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Delegation Leaves for Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference S 1
Taraki Addresses Mengal Tribal Elders in Kabul S 1
Karachi Radio Cites Kabul on Amnesty for Refugees S 2

BANGLADESH

Foreign Minister Haq Leaves for Morocco S 2
President, Press Welcome Thatcher's Victory S 3

INDIA

Joint Communique Issued on SFRY's Vrhovec Visit S 3
Sanjay Gandhi, 500 Youths Arrested in Uttar Pradesh S 6

ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONVENES IN MOROCCO

Libya, Iran Mediation Denied

JN071031 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 May--An official source of the PLO office in Tehran has confirmed to the Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH that Hani al-Hasan, PLO representative in Tehran, has left Tehran for Morocco to join the Palestinian delegation at the Islamic foreign ministers meeting, which is to open in Fez tomorrow.

The Palestinian source stressed that it is not true that Hani al-Hasan is currently in Libya to mediate between Iran and Libya. He also denied rumors that PLO members in Tehran are taking part in night patrols with Iranian revolution guards. However, he said that the Palestinian revolutionaries devote all their energies to serving the Iranian revolution.

PLO Delegation Arrives

LD071120 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 7 May--Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Morocco yesterday at the head of a Palestinian delegation to attend the 10th conference of Islamic foreign ministers, which will open in Fez on Tuesday.

Syria's Khaddam Arrives

JN071948 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Fez this afternoon. He was received at the airport by Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs Minister Dr Ahmed Ramzi, several Moroccan officials and the Syria ambassador in Rabat.

In a statement to the Moroccan radio and television service, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed his happiness at participating in the 10th session of the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference convening in Morocco. He also expressed hope that the conference will reach the objectives which the participants are seeking to attain.

In his statement, the minister said: I am happy to be in fraternal Morocco. Undoubtedly, I will take this opportunity to hold further talks with the brothers in Morocco and the brother minister of state for foreign affairs.

In conclusion, Mr Khaddam said: It gives me pleasure to convey the Syrian people's greetings to the fraternal Moroccan people. It also gives me pleasure to convey His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to his brother, His Majesty King Hassan II.

Conference Agenda

LD071342 Rabat MAP in English 1228 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 7, (MAP)--According to well-informed sources here, the preliminary committee for the Islamic conference foreign affairs ministers has retained within the conference aganda a proposal submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which recommends the attendence's suspension of Egypt to the Islamic conference.

The same source indicated that the Libyan Jamahiriyah also requested the inscription within the agenda of the political affairs committee of the conference the point regarding the situation in Uganda. It is reported on this subject that a report on the Ugandan refugees will be submitted to the political committee by the secretary general of the conference.

On the other hand, the attendence's suspension of Egypt to the conference will be discussed within the general debate of the conference.

It is to be noted that the conference agenda elaborated by the secretariat general contains nearly 60 points, and the member states have requested the inclusion of new points of which notably are measures to be taken for thwarting the propaganda gainst Islam, the accredited embassies' transfer from Al-Quds [Jerusalem] to Tel Aviv and the implementation of the decision by which the 21st August, Day of the Burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, becomes a solidarity day with the Palestinian people.

Saudi Arabia will likely present resolution proposal according to which it will be created an upper committee for the liberation of Al-Quds and an idea for the setting up the 1980 years, as the year of Al-Quds.

Session on Jerusalem

ID071351 Rabat MAP in English 1240 GMT 7 May 79 ID

[Text] Fez, May 7, (MAP)--The works of the preparatory commission of the tenth Islamic conference opened here Sunday.

During this opening session, Karim Gay, the Islamic conference's secretary general, pronounced an allocution in which he outlined the importance of this 10th conference, and underlined that Morocco has largely contributed to the renaissance of Islam.

After the constitution of the preparatory commission's bureau, the Palestinian delegate took the floor and proposed that this year be "The Year of Al-Quds", and that the conference focus on strengthening the fund of Al-Quds. The Saudi delegation indicated that Saudi Arabia will present to the conference a proposition regarding this question.

Egypt's Suspension Under Discussion

ID071326 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 May 79 ID

[Text] Here is a dispatch from our correspondent on preparations for holding the Islamic conference in Fez.

Qasim az-Zuhayri, assistant secretary general of the Islamic conference and official spokesman of the 10th Islamic conference, has declared at a press conference held at Fez this morning that the preliminary committee has completed its work and has approved the majority of points on the agenda.

He also announced that King Hassan II will open the meeting of the 10th conference of Islamic foreign ministers and will deliver a speech.

He denied the likelihood of Field Marshal Idi Amin arriving in Morocco to participate in the conference.

He also announced that the committee agreed to place the question of the suspension of Egypt's membership of the conference before the Islamic foreign ministers, reiterating that the atmosphere in the conference favors suspension of Egypt's membership.

He also said that Rauf Denktas, representative of the Turkish Cypriots, will attend the conference as an observer and will deliver a speech before the conferees explaining the living conditions of the Turks in Cyprus.

Qasim az-Zuhayri declared that the Saudi delegation plans to submit three reports on Jerusalem, one of which will discuss the possibility of adopting measures against countries refusing to transfer their diplomatic missions from the holy city.

He did not exclude the possibility of discussing the questions of Eritrea and the kidnaping of Imam Musa as-Sadr if any country asks for discussion. He did exclude the possibility of discussing the question of the situation in Afghanistan on the grounds that an Afghan delegation will be attending the meetings and had not asked for the matter to be raised.

A drafting committee consisting of Tunisia, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Bangladesh has been formed to prepare the draft resolutions and recommendations to be submitted to the conference.

He affirmed that Habib Chatti, former Tunisian foreign minister, has been nominated for the post of secretary general of the Islamic conference.

HEALTH MINISTERS COUNCIL SUSPENDS EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP

JN071359 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Geneva, 7 May--The Arab Health Ministers Council has decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the council.

During its meeting here today, the council also decided to request WHO to transfer its regional office for the eastern Mediterranean from Alexandria to any other Arab country.

The Arab health ministers elected Tunisia to the council's Executive Office, which also includes Iraq, Algeria, Kuwait and Bahrain.

The Executive Office held a meeting in Geneva last week, during which it adopted the council's agenda.

The Arab health ministers are currently in Geneva to attend WHO's 32d session, scheduled to begin later today.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL OFFICIAL CRITICIZES EGYPT

JN071631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 May--Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council [AEUC] holds As-Sadat's regime responsible for violating the provisions of the council's immunity agreement and for any harm that might be done to the council's assets.

This is contained in a cable Dr Qadduri sent today to Badr ad-Din Abu Ghazi, acting AEUC secretary general, terminating his duties as acting secretary general as of today and terminating all AEUC Secretariat employees who have not yet joined the new AEUC headquarters in Amman.

In his cable, Dr Qadduri referred to Egypt's refusal to transfer abroad all AEUC Secretariat possessions, documents and funds deposited in Egyptian banks, saying that these measures violate current laws and regulations.

The AEUC secretary general also held Egyptian authorities responsible for AEUC Secretariat funds still in Egyptian banks and for any unauthorized disposal of these funds in violation of council decisions.

Dr Qadduri arrived in Baghdad today.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SECRETARY GENERAL MAKES ADDRESS IN PDRY

LD072224 Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Aden, May 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The third session of the permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Congress resumed its meetings here yesterday under the chairmanship of 'Umar al-Hamdi, the secretary-general of the congress.

In his opening speech, Mr. al-Hamdi elaborated on the dangers facing the Arab nation since the defeated Egyptian president signed the capitulatory treaty with the Zionist enemy under the auspices of the U.S. He said that this meeting is a practical move to prove the continuity of the Arab masses' national struggle on Arab social, military and political arenas.

This struggle, he added, embodies Arab rejection, steadfastness, the refusal to capitulate and the will to foil imperialist designs in the Arab region on a comprehensive national strategic basis.

The agenda of the 3rd session of the permanent Secretariat is part of the Arab nation's large-scale confrontation against reactionary, Zionist and imperialist aggression and schemes, especially after the signing of the capitulatory treaty.

Mr. al-Hamdi said that the Arab nation has entered its most dangerous stages and that the Arab people's congress is concerned nowadays with assessing stands towards the treaty and crystalising the political insight and clarifying it to the Arab masses. He also stressed the necessity to determine the implications of the treaty--he said that an imperialist scheme to launch an aggression against the Libyan Arab people was being plotted.

More than 250,000 Egyptian soldiers are stationed along the Jamahiriyah borders on the orders of the defeated Egyptian president. Observers say that this army which includes land, air and naval forces has been moved in accordance with the "Stable David" agreement to attack the Jamahiriyah.

Furthermore, Mr. al-Hamdi went on, the regime of the defeated Egyptian president who has become the ally of the Zionist enemy will use its military forces against whoever declares hostility towards the enemy. He said, "Our duty is to determine our responsibility in confronting this capitulatory trend and should not be confined to the information field but should include all our potentials--human, geographical, material and moral."

He then called upon the Arab nation to offer full support to the Egyptian and Palestinian people who are struggling against the worst form of colonialism and the worst regime they have ever faced. During the evening session, the political working paper of the Secretariat was read out, dealing with a detailed assessment of the situation in the Arab region following the Egyptian-Israeli-American alliance.

The political working paper affirmed that the signing of the treaty of capitulation led to the movement to several Egyptian military divisions from their positions facing the enemy to the western borders with the Jamahiriyah to threaten the Libyan Arab people who are against the new tripartite alliance consolidated by the treaty.

The working paper added that the statements of American and Egyptian officials undoubtedly affirm that dealing a blow to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is the foremost of the results of the treaty.

The working paper also pointed out that the treaty of capitulation has assigned to the hireling Egptian president a greater role to intervene in the African Continent to protect American interests. It also made him a new imperialist policeman who performs his role publicly in order to reopen the way which had been blocked before the Zionist infiltration.

The working paper affirmed that the treaty aims at disrupting the unity of the Palestinian people within and outside the occupied territories through the so-called self-rule.

It also pointed to the dangers which were faced and are still being faced by the Lebanese people as well as the conspiracies of Agent Sa'd Haddad supported by the enemy and the hireling Egyptian regime. The working paper called for consolidating the ties between Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the progressive forces in Lebanon to face these dangers. It also affirmed that America has become a direct party in the attack against the Arab nation and in the aggression on her lands and her people's rights.

The working paper called for the strategic mobilization of the Arab society in order to face the conspiracy in all its dimensions. The Secretariat will resume its sessions this morning to complete discussion of items on the agenda.

ISLAMIC WORLD CONFERENCE OFFICIAL URGES STAND AGAINST EGYPT

LD072042 Tripoli JANA in English 1650 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, May 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEW AGENCY--The secretary general of the Islamic World Association, Mr Mohammed Ali al-Harkan, called for the stand against the flagrant defiance of the outcast Egyptian president to the Arab nation and the Islamic world by signing the treaty of humiliation with the Zionist enemy.

He said in a statement published by the Saudi daily, AR-RIYADH, today that the association has warned the Egyptian president of the dreadful consequences of signing the treaty and said it issued a statement condemning what the outcast of Egypt has done, and demanded for the confrontation of this defiance to the Arab and Islamic nation and the free men of the world. He described the current session of the Islamic conference which begins in the city of Fez tomorrow as an extraordinary session in view of the recent developments witnessed in the Arab region and the Islamic world. He said that the association will present a working paper which includes basic Islamic issues, the foremost of which are the Jerusalem issue, the occupied Arab territories and Palestine. He added that the Islamic world possesses thorough potentialities to break the chain of imperialist economic domination in the Islamic world.

KUWAIT

KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA REPORTEDLY TO WITHDRAW CREDITS FROM EGYPT

JN071229 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 7 May 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] Kuwait--The Egyptian Government has been n fied by the Saudi and Kuwaiti governments of their desire to withdraw their c s from the Central Bank of Egypt. These credits total $2 billion. This sum was dep ited in 1973 for 5 years. Later on it was agreed to renew it annually.

This step by the Saudi and Kuwaiti governments is considered a blow to the Egyptian economy. It comes in compliance with the Baghdad summit resolutions.

Two days ago, reports were leaked from Cairo stating that the Saudi and Kuwaiti governments had renewed the deposit contract for 1 year beginning May 1979. Meanwhile, official Kuwaiti sources have affirmed that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have decided to withdraw their credits from Egyptian banks. They are granting a period of 2 weeks to complete the computations among the three countries.

AS-SABAH DEPARTS FOR MOROCCO FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

ID072011 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 May 79 ID

[Summary] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, left Kuwait this morning for Morocco to attend the conference of Islamic foreign ministers.

OMAN

INCREASE IN CRUDE OIL PRICES ANNOUNCED

JN071437 Doha QNA in Arabic 1404 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 7 May--The Omani Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Petroleum and Minerals has decided to increase the price of its crude oil to $17.50 per barrel as of 1 May 1979. The old price was $14.94 per barrel. This came in a statement by Salim Sha'ban, the ministry's under secretary, to the English language weekly OMAN NEWS, in which he said: The Sultanate of Oman complies with OPEC's resolutions, although it is not a member of this organization. The Omani official refuted the belief that the increase in oil prices is the cause of the inflation from which the world economies are suffering. He said that there are numerous factors that led to the sudden rise in commodity prices and oil is but one of many.

QABUS DENIES PRESENCE OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS

JN080838 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 8 May--Sultan Qabus of Oman has categorically denied recent rumors about the presence of Egyptian troops in Oman. In an interview broadcast here today, the sultan said that there are no Egyptian troops in the Sultanate.

He also said there is at present no intention to invite Egyptian troops to the Sultanate.

He added that he is confident that his armed forces are fully capable of resisting any military threat unassisted. Sultan Qabus said that if his country becomes the target of a very serious military threat, Oman would then receive help from its friends.

On Oman's stand toward the peace treaty, Sultan Qabus said that the Sultanate's approval of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty stems from a strong belief in the need to discuss all means that might lead to a final and honorable settlement of the Middle East problem and to safeguarding the rights of the Palestinian people.

In his interview, the sultan stressed the need to achieve unified Arab action so as to create Arab unity. Without this unity the Arab nation cannot be strong enough to confront all dangers, he said.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR RABAT, DISCUSSES ISLAMIC ISSUES

LD071328 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, left Riyadh this morning for Rabat. He heads the Saudi delegation to the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic states, which will open in the Moroccan city of Fez tomorrow. The Saudi delegation to the conference includes Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry for political affairs, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, has reaffirmed that the Jerusalem question is the core of the Palestinian problem, and that it is impossible to imagine or accept any solution to the question not based on the return of holy Jerusalem to its 1967 status as an Arab Muslim Jerusalem.

In an interview in today's issue of the paper AN-NADWAH, his royal highness said that all Saudi moves, particularly at the conference of Islamic foreign ministers, are motivated by this vital, grave question--vital and grave to us and to the Islamic nation as a whole.

His royal highness said that the future demands inter-Arab solidarity, and that inter-Arab action for the Palestinian cause should be concentrated, increased, sincere and serious, and removed from self-interest, outbiddings and irrelevant talk. His highness reaffirmed that the fact that inter-Arab solidarity has become outstanding through the unified attitude taken toward the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, is just the core and the beginning of moves on a difficult and long march. This march requires energy, will, patience, faith, limitless sacrifice and scientific foundations leading to victory. With regard to the security of the Gulf region, his highness stressed that this is the responsibility of the gulf peoples and states, he said everyone in the region is aware of this. Their faith in God and their ties to their religion have always provided a barrier against the promoters of destructive principles. This makes the gulf a lake of permanent hope and faith. On Saudi-American relations after the signing of the treaty, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that relations between the two governments had not been affected by anything requiring comment. He said we still believe that the United States of America has a role that we hope it will play to bring about a comprehensive just peace, and we believe it will not be satisfied with the treaty now that unanimous Arab rejection and international reactions have shown the United States of America before anyone else that this treaty will never succeed in bringing about peace, nor will it solve the problem which has been besetting the region and the world at large for more than 30 years.

RIYADH COMMENTARY: ARAB NATION WILL OVERCOME CRISES

ID062130 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 May 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] We in Saudi Arabia believe that the current crises of the Arab nation are of a temporary nature. One day the Arab nation will overcome them. "The Arab peoples know their true friends from those illusory ones and understand that the scope of international relations widens or narrows in line with the size of its interests and exchanges. They know who respects their will and rights, basing this on mere convictions which are not subject to the effects of forces and groupings. They also know those who support them during this or that stage and those biased supporters who aim at penetrating the area and establishing their footholds.

"The Arab people understand all this and on this basis build their sincere convictions and through the unity of the nation seek means of protection, supremacy and readiness at all times to confront all contingencies. It is not strange for the elements of the Arab nation to come together at this particular time and it is possible for its word and attitudes to be united, since they all face one danger and face a common fate should it give up its unity and cohesion and the strength of its structure.

"By overturning many balances and facts against the Arab group, the world press wants to achieve one objective: It wants to confirm that Israel is the only right side and that the steps of the conditional peace are in fact the bridge of concessions that the Arab nation should cross quickly and that the inclination toward recovery of the lands occupied in1967 no longer served the cause of peace because the new peace, as they wished it, is based on common guarantees, secure borders and Israeli strongholds along those territories. Where then is the adherence to Resolution 242 of the Security Council? Where is the logic in the insistence of expansion in this way along the Arab territories and the principle of the return of the territories? Where then is the adherence to the legitimacy of international law which forbids the usurpation of land and occupation by force?

"These questions which contradict the reality of the present poor peace face the new British conservative government and call on Mrs Thatcher, the new prime minister, to confirm her old attitudes to the problem and the legitimate Palestinian rights as she expressed in her campaign speeches. Britain, which granted the Balfour Declaration, is capable of giving the world the gist of its long experiences and the sufferings of its successive government as a result of its continued sympathizing with the Zionists."

YEMEN--PDRY

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ARAB TOUR

ID062030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 May ID/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, returned to Aden this morning after a brief tour of several fraternal Arab countries.

On arrival at Aden airport, brother Muti' made a statement expressing satisfaction at the positive results of his brief tour of Arab countries. He stated that he had held talks with officials in fraternal Kuwait on the most important developments in the Arab region as well as relations between the two fraternal countries. He added that he had discussed the most important issues affecting the current Arab and international situation with officials of fraternal Syria and bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries.

On his visit to fraternal Lebanon, brother Muti' stated that he had held a series of contacts and meetings with Lebanese Government officials, as well as with the Lebanese nationalist progressive movement, whom he had assured of Democratic Yemen's firm policy of support for the legitimate authority which buttresses the struggle of the Lebanese fraternal people to maintain their freedom, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. He also assured them of Democratic Yemen's condemnation of the agent Sa'd Haddad's declaration of the tiny state of so-called Free Lebanon. Democratic Yemen regarded Free Lebanon as part of the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat design to confront the Arab nation at this critical stage of their struggle.

Brother Muti' also said that he had discussed with brother 'Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and leaders of other Palestinian organizations issues of interest to the struggle of the Yemeni and the Palestinian peoples. He had assured them of Democratic Yemen's firm and principled support for the Palestinian peoples struggle and just cause to regain their inalienable rights and establish their own independent national state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. Brother Muti' had also affirmed the position of Democratic Yemen in a single trench with the Palestinian revolution in the struggle to thwart the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat design aimed at liquidating the just cause of the Palestinian people and striking at the Arab national liberation movement.

Brother Muti' explained in conclusion that the fraternal struggle relations between the Yemeni and fraternal Arab peoples were gaining strength on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their agents. He affirmed that his tour had achieved positive results along this road.

PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES THATCHER ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD071538 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today cabled congratulations to Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of the United Kingdom, on the occasion of her assumption of the post of prime minister. The brother prime minister expressed his most sincere congratulations and wished her success, hoping that relations between Democratic Yemen and the United Kingdom will grow and flourish.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REPORTEDLY TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH IRAN

JN071130 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, Morocco, 7 May--The PDRY and Iran have agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

Citing a well-informed diplomatic source, the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY reports today that Iran and the PDRY are expected to exchange diplomatic representations later this month. Relations between the two countries had deteriorated and were very tense ever since the PDRY's independence and during the former shah's reign.

The source adds that PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' is expected in Tehran sometime in the second half of May to declare the establishment of diplomatic relations and to hold talks with Iranian officials. The source explains that this is the reason why Muti' is absent from the Islamic foreign ministers meetings.

Relations between Aden and Tehran had also seriously deteriorated after the PDRY shot down an Iranian spy plane.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN051405 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 5 May--YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih met here today with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Nothing was disclosed about the nature of the talks which took place between the two.

Saudi Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in San'a' earlier today on a short visit to the YAR.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN MOROCCO

JN071353 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Ahmad Sayyid Barakat, minister of state (chief of mineral resources department) and acting foreign minister and Ahmad Muhammad Haydar, Foreign Ministry under secretary, left San'a' today for Morocco to take part in the Islamic foreign ministers conference that begins in Fez tomorrow, Tuesday.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that following the conference, brothers Ahmad Barakat and Ahmad Haydar will visit some Arab capitals. During their tour they will deliver written messages from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the president and kings of these states.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS MOROCCO ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

NC080600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 May--The Foreign Ministry has exposed the maneuvers carried out by the Moroccan Government to prevent Egypt from participating in the conference of Islamic foreign ministers which begins this Tuesday. It condemned Morocco's attitude, especially in view of the fact that Egypt is considered by all as one of the most important centers of Islamic thought and movement, and its people contributed most to the preservation of the Islamic heritage.

In an official statement issued tonight, the Foreign Ministry denounced yesterday's statements by a Moroccan official regarding agreement by the conference's preparatory committee to add to the conference's agenda the question of suspending Egypt's membership in the Islamic congress.

The Foreign Ministry's statement says that this rash decision is a violation of the simplest rules of legitimacy and of collective work, because there is nothing in the charter of the Islamic congress that supports encroachment on the membership of any Islamic state, for any reason. The statement affirms that such decisions are motivated by cheap political objectives and can only result in dividing the ranks of the Islamic nation.

The statement asserts that everyone who has participated in this rash action must bear the consequences of this conduct which is a violation of the noble Islamic values. The statement emphasizes that these attitudes, detached as they are from the spirit and majesty of Islam, will not discourage the Egyptian people who believe in their God and in the justice of their cause.

The statement appeals to all the Islamic people to confront this destructive trend which could do away with the great Islamic gathering.

The following is the text of the Foreign Ministry statement:

During their meeting in Dakar, the foreign ministers of the Islamic congress accepted Morocco's offer to host the 10th session of the foreign ministers council this year. This put on Morocco the duties and responsibilities of the host state, especially in connection with preparation for the conference and with facilitating the participation of all member states.

Egypt has been of the opinion that it is in the general interest of the Islamic nation to exploit this conference in rallying support for the main Islamic causes, and especially the cause of Jerusalem, which captures the hearts of 800 million Muslims throughout the world.

Thus, Egypt suggested that the foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in Fez be a conference to prepare for an Islamic summit conference that will bring the Islamic nation together to discuss the question of liberating holy Jerusalem, restoring Arab Islamic sovereignty over it, and confronting the Israeli actions and measures to change the holy city's identity and population and building structure.

Egypt conveyed this proposal to the secretary general of the Islamic congress and requested that it be listed on the agenda of the Foreign Ministry.

However, we were surprised by a series of strange activities that were alien to the tradition and rules of international conferences and to the requirements of honesty which everyone engaged in collective work must meet, especially when such work is related to God's religion. No sooner had Egypt announced the readiness of its delegation to leave for Fez than it received an official notification that the plane carrying the Egyptian delegation would not be allowed to land.

Immediately afterward, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry notified us that it wanted to postpone the Egyptian delegation's arrival until an envoy of the conference secretary general could arrive in Cairo bringing a letter for the Egyptian Government.

Naturally, Egypt welcomed the arrival of the secretary general's envoy on the premise that Egypt scrupulously desires to insure a means for the success of the conference, and out of Egypt's belief that it is imperative for all sides to take action to defend our glorious Arab nation's rights within a framework of legitimacy compatible with the teachings of our tolerant religion.

Upon his arrival, the representative of the conference secretary general conveyed to the officials a verbal message from the secretary general to the effect that it would be good to postpone the Egyptian delegation's departure to the conference until such time when an appropriate atmosphere would be prepared in order to pool efforts for facing pressing issues with a realistic approach. Such an approach would be devoid of the subversive trends of some Arab quarters, particularly the attempt to jeopardize Egypt's status at the conference, which will be handled with all decisiveness.

The letter, which Egypt received from the conference general secretariat with Morocco's support, added that there was an intention to respond to the Egyptian proposal and to call for the convening of an extraordinary Islamic session to discuss the Palestinian question and the status of Jerusalem.

On this basis, Egypt agreed to give a respite to the conference general secretariat and the host state. This is because Egypt's goal is to unify the Islamic nation's will and steer its movement toward what would achieve good for this nation's peoples and the defense of their rights.

The envoy took two letters in this vein to the secretary general. The envoy notified the secretary general by telephone of what had been agreed upon, and also stated that the Egyptian delegation had postponed its trip by 1 day to provide the general secretariat, the Kingdom of Morocco and the other states interested in preserving the unity of the Islamic movement with the opportunity to preserve Islamic collective action and keep it far removed from whimsical objectives.

Consequently, Egypt was notified by the Moroccan Government that it did not object to the Egyptian delegation's staying in Rabat. A few hours later, news agencies carried statements made by a Moroccan official of the conference. In these statements, the Moroccan official said that the conference's preparatory committee had decided to place the topic of the suspension of Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference on the agenda of the conference, which will open tomorrow.

This frivolous decision made by the preparatory committee runs counter to the most rudimentary principles of legitimacy and the norms of collective action. This is because there is nothing in the Islamic conference charter which permits jeopardizing the membership of any Islamic state, whatever the pretexts might be.

Furthermore, it is ridiculous that a committee at such a level should make a decision of this kind against a state which all view as one of the most important pillars of Islam, both in thought and movement. In addition, this state's people have contributed most to the preservation of the Islamic heritage.

Such decisions, which are motivated by cheap political objectives, can only result in dividing the ranks of the nation and dispersing the one Islamic march. All those who have participated in this frivolous action must bear the consequences of this conduct, which conflict with the noble Islamic values.

While Egypt asks all the Islamic states to face up to their responsibilities and waits to see what results the conference will reach in the coming days, it again publicly declares that such behavior, which is far removed from the spirit of Islam and its teachings, will not discourage the people of Egypt, who believe in God and in the justness of their cause.

Egypt appeals to all the Islamic peoples to confront this subversive current which could shake this massive Islamic gathering.

Hasan at-Tuhami, deputy prime minister at the presidential office, who was to lead the Egyptian delegation to the Islamic conference, had sent two messages to the Islamic conference secretary general through Youssef Sella, envoy of the conference secretary general.

The following is the text of the first message, which requests the inclusion of an additional important and urgent item on the agenda of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic congress and which includes an appeal to convene a comprehensive Islamic conference to discuss the liberation of the city of Jerusalem:

Mr Ahmed Karim Gay, secretary general of the Islamic conference:

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. In the name of the Arab Republic of Egypt, I kindly ask you to inform the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco, in its capacity as the state hosting and chairing the 10th foreign ministers conference, of the renewed request of the Arab Republic of Egypt to address an invitation for convening an Islamic conference, which will basically be concerned with closing the ranks of the Islamic nation, to discuss the question of liberating the holy city of Jerusalem and restoring Islamic-Arab sovereignty over it.

I would like to refer in this respect to the declaration which was issued by the first Islamic summit conference which convened in Rabat in the month of Rajab of the year 1389 [Hegir], corresponding to September 1969, and which said that the heads of the states and governments and representatives announce that the danger threatening the Islamic religious holy shrines in the city of Jerusalem is the product of the Israeli forces' occupation of the city and that the preservation of the holy character of these places and the guaranteeing of freedom to move about in these places necessitate the reversion of the holy city of Jerusalem to its pre-June 1967 status, which is confirmed by 1,300 years of history.

I also refer to the declaration's expression of the definite resolve of the Islamic nation's governments and peoples to reject any solution to the Palestinian issue that does not guarantee the restoration to Jerusalem of its status before the June 1967 incidents as well as their firm determination to work for the liberation of the holy city.

I need not point to the rejection by the United Nations and its forums of any changes in or infringements of the status or Jerusalem. The governments of the Islamic congress member states adopted a firm stand to emphasize and affirm this. The most important among such affirmations came in the unanimous statement issued by the UN Security Council in November 1976 considering all the Israeli measures in the city as absolutely null and void.

Last December the Arab Republic of Egypt had asked the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco, in its capacity as the country which called for convening the first Islamic summit conference in Rabat in 1969 following the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque and which is hosting the 10th conference of the Islamic congress member states' foreign ministers, to convene a comprehensive meeting or the Islamic nation.

This meeting would concern itself with the question of liberating Arab Jerusalem and guaranteeing the restoration of Arab and Islamic sovereignty over it on the grounds that it is the basic pillar for the stability of peace and security in the Arab area, through a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict for which the method of negotiations and cooperation with the friendly states which appreciate the necessities of peace in the world has been adopted as means for establishing peace based on right and justice.

In view of all these things and of the collective historical responsibility which is assumed by the Islamic nation and its people, represented by the peoples of the Islamic conference, the Arab Republic of Egypt wants to request the sisterly government of Morocco--in Morocco's capacity as chairman or the 10th session of the ministerial council--to place the topic prominently clarified in this memorandum on the agenda of this session in its capacity as an important and urgent topic.

The Arab Republic of Egypt is confident that its demand is also the demand of the whole of the Islamic nation, including its states, peoples and individuals.

I am interested in adding the following to your thoughts with us:

In view of the things which are being perpetrated on the soil of the Arab, Islamic, believing and noble Jerusalem, such as changes, continuous aggression by the occupation authorites, and the coercive measures and continuous alteration of landmarks on the part of these authorities--particularly in recent times, the Arab Republic of Egypt hopes that the conference will be convened. This conference will bring about a reunion of the Islamic nation, dedicate itself to the cause of liberating holy Jerusalem, and chart for our nation the method of efficacious movement, whether through negotiation, the collective march of our nation which believes in its rights, or through any action which the Islamic nation seems fit to take. The Arab Republic of Egypt hopes the 10th conference will approve the principle of calling for the conference on Jerusalem to be convened in the holy city of Mecca, from which the Prophet began his night journey to holy Jerusalem. The Arab Republic of Egypt hopes that this conference will be convened in the last week of the blessed month of Rajab, which also marks the anniversary of the Prophet's night journey, so that this anniversary will mark the beginning of the movement toward the liberation of Jerusalem and of its return to Arab and Islamic sovereignty.

We hope that this proposal will enjoy the unanimous approval of the conference and that this application will be circulated as an official document. God grant success.

The following is the text of the second letter which Hasan at-Tuhami sent to the secretary general of the Islamic conference organization:

We have received with appreciation and a spirit of brotherhood your honorable envoy, Youssef Sella, who has conveyed to us what you wanted to tell us concerning the position at the 10th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The visit of your envoy and what he has conveyed to us from you has offered a good opportunity for an exchange of views on all matters of interest to our Islamic nation and on what has happened, starting from the attention which we all devote to consolidating Islamic solidarity and acting to eliminate the negative factors which conflict with the spirit of solidarity among brothers in this Islamic world.

We have explained to your envoy, so that he will in turn convey to you and to the brother members through you, that while moving toward achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, Egypt proceeds from its Arab and Islamic obligation, which was voiced at the first Islamic summit conference in Rabat in 1969. This conference endorsed peace as a means for solving the issue. It also decided that efforts should be exerted through all means to seek to recover Jerusalem in the way which these states believe will achieve this hope.

Therefore, the Arab Republic of Egypt demands the immediate implementation of the Islamic conference resolutions, particularly the resolutions passed by the first foreign ministers conference convened in Jidda in 1970. These resolutions call for solidarity among all the member states in the adoption of all individual and collective measures which they deem appropriate to strengthen the support extended to the Arab governments and peoples in the course of their struggle to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from their territories and the recovery the Palestinians' usurped rights. Egypt demands the immediate implementation of these resolutions to bring this solidarity and to place this solidarity at the beginning of the sound course which will serve the Islamic nation's objectives of recovering its rights and holy places.

In all its actions, the Arab Republic of Egypt has been strong through the support extended by the Islamic states. These Islamic states decided in Jidda in 1972 to support the Arab states' efforts aimed at liberating their territories from the Israeli occupation through the ways and means which these states deem compatible with their interest, security and safety.

In the course of our struggle to recover our rights and to insure the Islamic nation's basic interests and fulfill its objectives, we pursue all courses and knock on all doors. While doing so, we take into account all the international changes occurring on the world scene in order to prevent a perpetuation of the situation, which would make a fait accompli of the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories.

Therefore, Egypt is doing all what it can to blunt Israel's obduracy. Egypt also calls on the peoples and states of the world to extend rational and conscious support for the just cause of the Arab and Islamic nation and for its inalienable right to recover its territory, to restore the Palestinian people's national rights, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise these rights. Foremost among these rights are the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to return to their homeland, determine their own fate and set up their independent state in the way they choose. These rights were stipulated in the numerous resolutions passed by the Islamic conferences. They were confirmed in particular in the resolutions passed by the Islamic and Arab summit conference held in Rabat.

The withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, and first and foremost Jerusalem, should take place in accordance with the principle of the inadmissibility of seizing territories through war--and this is exactly what Egypt has attentively strived to corroborate and to commit Israel to. Egypt still maintains its position that it is imperative for the Israeli occupiers, who are still raising their flag over holy Jerusalem, to admit that they seized Jerusalem in the 1967 aggression. It is also imperative for the Israeli occupiers to admit that their stay in Jerusalem runs counter to all international laws and covenants.

Egypt firmly adheres to its position; it equally declares it to friend and foe. There will be no peace in the Middle East without solving the core of the issue; namely, the Palestinian question. Furthermore, there wil be no solution to the Palestinian question without the recovery of Jerusalem.

The present conference is indeed called upon to study this working plan to attain the Islamic targets. Furthermore, our brothers are invited to submit all the alternatives which they can possibly visualize.

I have conveyed to brother Ambassador Youssef Sella a proposal on the convening of an extraordinary session to be dedicated to the liberation of the holy city of Jerusalem and its return to Arab and Islamic sovereignty. Please circulate this proposal as an official document among all the sisterly member states in this document's capacity as an expression of Egypt's official and historical attitude toward the issue of Arab Jerusalem. the Palestinians' rights and the Arab territories.

Furthermore, there will be no peace in the Middle East without the recovery of Arab Jerusalem and the restoration of Islamic sovereignty over it. In adhering to this position, Egypt is guided by the resolutions passed at our Islamic conference, particularly at the second summit conference which was held in Lahore in 1974, on continuing the struggle to liberate Jerusalem and preserve its holy places, while welcoming any friendly efforts which could serve this end.

In this respect, Egypt will not cease working and struggling to recover Jerusalem and all the occupied Arab territories to end the Israeli act of aggression which was perpetuated in 1967. Egypt is determined, and it hopes that the conference will share its determination, to lay down a working plan within the framework of the Islamic conference to halt all the illigitimate and false actions now being taken in Jerusalem. This working plan will fall within a comprehensive working plan to consolidate the efforts which are being exerted to achieve the Islamic hope pinned on a just peace through which the occupied territory and the usurped rights will be recovered.

In conclusion, the Egyptian delegation will be prepared to participate in the work of the 10th conference at the appropriate time. We are confident that you and the sisterly states, which appreciate and really seek Islamic solidarity, will do everything which confirms Islamic solidarity, which is the core of our grouping and the basis of our strength.

At-Tuhami: Conference Decision 'Illegal'

NC0071745 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, May 7 (AFP)--Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami attacked today as "illegal" the decision of the Islamic foreign ministers conference preparatory committee to ban his country from its meeting in Fez, Morocco this week.

Mr at-Tuhami, who was to lead the Egyptian delegation, said the decision "would not influence his travel plans to Fez."

His departure depended, in any case, on the conference reaction to the original condition set by Egypt for its participation in the meeting: the early summoning of a special session of the conference to discuss the liberation of Jerusalem.

This Egyptian condition is to be passed on to the Fez delegates by conference special envoy Youseff Sella, who arrived here yesterday and returned to Fez today.

Moroccan Envoy Departs

NC0071516 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1438 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 May--Ambassador Youssef Sella, envoy of the Islamic conference, left Cairo this afternoon for Morocco after a 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. During his visit he had talks with Deputy Prime Minister at the Presidency Hasan at-Thuami regarding Egypt's conditions for attending the Islamic foreign ministers conference which begins tomorrow in Fez. He was seen off at the airport by Hasan at-Tuhami.

KHALIL COMMENTS ON ARAB MEASURES AGAINST GOVERNMENT

NC0072117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 May--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that Egypt will not react nervously to the measures taken by certain Arab states against it. He added that Egypt will not nationalize or place in custody any Arab funds or installations.

Dr Khalil said we do not deny that we used to receive aid from the Arab states. This aid, he said, was not sufficient for our need to modernize our armed forces every 5 years.

Prime Minister Khalil expressed his deep disappointment and regret at the campaign of doubt being launched by certain newspapers in the Arab states regarding the fate of the aid. The Arab states, he said, know perfectly well that the aid either went directly as payment for weapons through these states or went to the government through the central bank.

Dr Khalil was speaking at an election rally in the Qasr an-Nil constituency where he is a standing as a candidate for the People's Assembly.

The prime minister called on the Arab states to be realistic in their approach to the problem. He said that the United States, the Soviet Union and Europe are behind Israel and will not allow it to be thrown into the sea.

Dr Khalil pointed out that the peace agreement guarantees full evacuation from Sinai and puts us on the road toward a settlement of the Palestinian question on which Egypt insists, and guarantees normalization of relations without either side dominating the other. This, he explained, is why the Arab states should not impose sanctions against Egypt because of the peace agreement. He warned that the Arab steps to boycott Egypt constitute a serious precedent of mixing economics with politics, because they will promote a lack of confidence among the Arab states vis-a-vis joint projects, as any sudden disagreement would affect such projects.

He said that fear arising from the normalization of relations is unjustified because Egypt is its own master and it can reject any project from any country if such a project is detrimental to its economy, because there is the People's Assembly which would take the government to task for any mistake affecting the people.

Israeli products and projects, he said, have found their way to all the Arab states that are afraid of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. This, he added, happened through the multinational companies. The borders between Jordan and Israel are open, he said.

KHALIL ADDRESSES EGYPTIAN, U.S. BUSINESSMEN ON MIDEAST

NC071345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] During his meeting today with the members of the executive committee of the Council of Egyptian and U.S. Businessmen, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed that the treaty which Egypt signed with Israel is within the framework of the efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. This is because peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East except within the framework of the comprehensive solution of the problem with all the parties, particularly the Palestinians.

The prime minister explained that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the exchanged letter between them regarding self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, as well as the Camp David agreements, affirm the need to achieve self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The prime minister said that the forthcoming negotiations will be difficult, but through firm desire and determination and on the bases of the principles defined by the Camp David agreements and the UN resolutions we will remove all the obstacles in the way of achieving agreement on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The prime minister pointed out that businessmen are interested in stability in Egypt. Therefore, President as-Sadat is currently preparing for the establishment of sound democratic bases through the forthcoming elections and the formation of new parties. This is because it is the democratic system which will pave the way for political stability in Egypt.

The prime minister affirmed that all investments in Egypt are fully guaranteed.

Regarding the Arab boycott of Egypt, the prime minister said that some businessmen might consider that this may cause some problems to Egypt. But we affirm that all Arab projects established in Egypt are guaranteed, and that all capital investment in any project is also guaranteed. This is despite the fact that the steps taken by the Arab states against Egypt are contrary to the Charter of the Arab League and are illegal. Egypt welcomes the participation of the Arab States in the negotiations for a peaceful settlement at any stage of these negotiations.

Regarding the economic situation in Egypt, the prime minister said that during the current year Egypt will face some difficulties because its budget was made without taking into consideration the suspension of Arab loans and aid. At any rate, there is a deficit in the budget which is not covered. It ranges from $250-300 million. The prime minister affirmed that Egypt is seeking to create a good investment atmosphere providing equal opportunities for profit to all investors without any obstacles.

He said that the Carter plan for development in Egypt, in which Japan and West Germany are expected to participate, mainly aims at providing the necessary funds for the basic projects. The prime minister called for devoting attention to the problem of financing new projects and the establishment of joint and foreign banks in Egypt as well as world banks and insurance companies. He said that the first priorities of the Egyptian Government for investment lie in housing projects, food production projects and complementary projects. This is in addition to all other fields.

MENA OUTLINES PREPARATIONS FOR W. BANK, GAZA NEGOTIATIONS

NC071638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1603 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 May--MENA has learned that Egypt's position in the future negotiations with Israel on the West Bank and the Gaza sector will be based on the need for full adherence to the framework for comprehensive peace in the Middle East signed in Washington in September. It will also be based on the need to enable the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza sector to rule themselves through their elected representatives and to enable them after the transitional period to exercise their right to determine their own fate and future.

It is worth noting that the Egyptian tripartite committee for the autonomy negotiations will hold its first meeting on Thursday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, with Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali as committee members.

The committee will prepare for the negotiations with Israel which are scheduled to begin before the end of this month in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. A U.S. representative will attend the negotiations on the basis that the United States is a full partner in future negotiations.

The negotiations, which will continue for a maximum of 1 year, will be held alternately in Al-'Arish and Beersheba. Israel and Egypt will take turns in presiding over the rest of the meetings. Two subcommittees have been formed under the Egyptian tripartite committee. The first is a legal subcommittee which consists of representatives from the ministries of foreign affairs, economy and defense, as well as the general information department and other state departments concerned.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is due in Cairo 1 day before the ceremony handing over Al-'Arish. He will hold discussions regarding the future negotiations and will then leave for Al-'Arish to represent his country at the ceremony which will mark the return of Al-'Arish to Egyptian administration.

MENA REPORTS PLANS FOR HANDING OVER AL-'ARISH

NC071953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1938 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish, 7 May--It has been decided that the ceremony marking the handing over of Al-'Arish civil administration to Egypt will take place on 25 May in the town of Al-Abtal, 5 km from Al-'Arish.

This decision was made this afternoon during a meeting attended by military police commander Maj Gen Yusri ash-Shami, Brig Gen Mustafa Sadiq from the president's office, and the members of the Egyptian-Israeli joint committee making arrangements for the transfer of Al-'Arish civil administration to Egypt.

Maj Gen Yusri ash-Shami and Brig Gen Mustafa Sadiq arrived earlier today in Al-'Arish from Cairo.

POSITION ON AIR SERVICE WITH ISRAEL EXPLAINED

NC071415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 May--In a statement made to MENA today, a responsible source defined Egypt's stand on the question of air service between Egypt and Israel.

The source said that any matters connected with the establishment of this line will only take place after 6 months from the beginning of the normalization of the relations between the two countries in accordance with the peace agreement.

The source added that the general principle of the Arab Republic of Egypt is no normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel before 9 months following the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty--the period during which the withdrawal will take place from Al-'Arish in the north up to Ra's Muhammad in the south.

AS-SADAT CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO THATCHER

NC052033 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1958 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 May--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following cable to British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher: On behalf of the Egyptian people and on my own behalf, it pleases me to convey to you sincerest, heartfelt congratulations on the valuable trust given to you by the friendly British people. I wish you every success in achieving your people's aspirations for prosperity and glory. Under your era, I am confident that the cordial and friendly relations between our two friendly peoples will further strengthen and grow in their mutual interests and in serving world security and peace. The Egyptian people share my confidence that your government will carry out a positive role in the coming phase and contribute toward driving forward the peace bandwagon in the Middle East so that security and safety will prevail in this vital area of the world and in order to arrive at a better humanitarian society. With my sincerest greetings, I wish you good health and happiness.

ISRAELI RAIDS, SYRIAN PRESENCE IN LEBANON DENOUNCED

LD071403 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Kamal ash-Shurqani commentary]

[Text] Israeli aircraft yesterday shelled the Nahr al-Barid Palestinian camp near Tripoli, northern Lebanon and a neighboring village. Some 30 people were either killed or wounded in the attack. The Israeli artillery continued to shell southern Lebanon for 4 hours.

These attacks have many significant points, the following of which are the most important:

1. These Israeli raids and attacks against Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps, whatever pretexts Israel uses to justify them, cannot serve the peace operation in the Middle East or help create an atmosphere of stability in the area which should prevail thanks to the steps already taken on the road of comprehensive political settlement. On the contrary, these raids and aggressions by Israel will only increase and perpetuate tension, and will instigate and escalate reactions. The logical and natural results of such actions and reactions will be the turning of the area into a spot of blazing tension which will impede peace and obstruct this march.

The continuation of these actions and reactions will only help to intensify the Palestinian rejection and prompt it to boycott the peace operation, while it is the duty of Israel at this particular time, when the peace cause enters its most important stage, to try to create confidence and to encourage the representatives of the Palestinian people and the other Arab parties to join in the peace operation.

2. These raids against the Palestinian camps, though carried out by Israeli planes, only help to unmask the weakening stand adopted by the Syrian Ba'thist forces in Lebanon and their evasion of their true task and responsibility, for which they entered Lebanon in the first place.

A Palestinian source referred to this yesterday. In commenting on these Israeli raids, he said that an Israeli air squadron flew at high altitude to protect the raiding Israeli planes from any possible Syrian aircraft intervention, but the Syrian aircraft did not show up at all.

Thus, the Syrian Ba'thist plan in Lebanon helps in the liquidation of the Palestinians in Lebanon either by striking at their camps with all light and heavy weapons, as was the case at Tall az-Za'tar and Jisr al-Basha, or by keeping silent about Israel's continued attempts to liquidate these camps.

3. Furthermore, the Syrian Ba'thist forces in Lebanon are constantly striking at Lebanese civilian quarters. According to the news agencies, the Syrian forces shelled several positions south of Beirut yesterday, inflicting heavy casualties.

This means that the Syrian military presence in Lebanon is not intended to protect the Palestinian people and to mobilize all capabilities to face the enemy intrigues [words indistinct] but to occupy Lebanon and shatter its unity. The logic of events shows that nobody would have dared to slice a piece from Lebanon and set up a separate state had it not been for this intensified presence of Syrian Ba'thist forces in Lebanon. The odd thing is that those who carried out this sepratist move were a modest force [words indistinct].

ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON CONDEMNED

NC071456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 May--Egypt has asked the United States to firmly intervene with the Israeli Government to stop its aggressive actions on Lebanese territory, which expose the Middle East area to dangers for which Israel will be responsible.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that he made urgent contact today with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts to inform him that Egypt condemns Israel's repeated attacks on Lebanese territory, during which it kills innocent sons of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Dr Ghali outlined to the U.S. ambassador that the continuing Israeli aggression violating the simplest provisions of international law is inconsistent with the desire to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It will expose to danger the current efforts for such a peace, which require strict adherence to the provisions of the Camp David agreement and the peace treaty.

AL-AHRAM REPLIES TO SAUDI INFORMATION MINISTER'S STATEMENT

LD041411 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 1 May 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Chief editor 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal article: "A Quiet Dialog With the Saudi Information Minister"]

[Text] Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has made a statement to an Arab magazine published in Paris in which he explained Saudi Arabia's views regarding what is currently happening in the Arab world. Certainly at this stage we are in great need of an objective debate to discuss the various conflicting views in a manner free from abuse in order to try to agree on what may be good for the Arab future. We must do without convulsions or pretensions to extremist nationalist attitudes. This being understood, I would like to discuss with the Saudi information minister what he said in his statement.

The minister said: Although there are differing views on the problem there are common strategies for reaching the objective. President as-Sadat's initiative has led to a situation that is different from the Arab strategy since we believe that any of these solutions will not necessarily lead to the means to achieve the political objectives. Rather we believe that they further complicate the problem.

What is the different situation to which President as-Sadat's initiative has led? The objective about which the information minister is talking is the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state. Is this not the objective? Where is the contradiction in what President as-Sadat has done and where is the difference?

Everybody is agreed on peace. They declared this at the Baghdad summit. If as-Sadat's initiative has led to an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the establishment of the same principle for the Golan and then to negotiations regarding the West Bank and Gaza in which the Palestinians will participate and they alone will have the right to object, then where is the difference over strategies? Is the rejectionist camp not demanding Geneva now? What does Geneva mean? Does it not mean direct negotiations with Israel? On what basis can such negotiations be held other than Resolution 242, of which the Baghdad conferees, including Iraq, declared their acceptance?

Where then is the difference in strategy or objective? What is the complication that President as-Sadat's initiative has caused? Is the evacuation of the whole of Sinai a complication of matters? Is the abolition of Israeli military rule on the West Bank and in Gaza a complication of matters? Is the establishment of the principle of evacuation from the Golan a complication of matters? Is the signing by Menahem Begin of a document providing for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights a complication of matters? And so on and so forth.

Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said: We hope for and love peace but we would like Arab thinkers and politicians to realize that the issue between us and Israel is not merely one of borders. Nor should we deceive our people by saying that it is a border issue. Rather it is a question of a culture seeking to establish itself on the remains of another culture.

Let the Saudi information minister allow me to disagree with him on this opinion and this type of thinking. Detracting from Arab culture and projecting it as weak in the face of Jewish culture is a mistake that we should never commit. I regret to say that the differences, divisions and hostilities which are now emerging in the Arab world are overwhelming Arab culture. It is this which is spreading the spirit of surrender among the Arab peoples and implanting in them the fear of Jewish culture. We are not in need of Arab thinkers and politicians to give us their views on this or that culture. Rather, we want them to tell us why the Arabs have differences of opinion of a kind which deprives them of all their cultural values. Why do we exchange accusations and insults instead of resorting to discussion and dialog and why do we allow individual views to try to solve our issues and problems?

If it is a question of culture and a border problem then let the Baghdad conference states rescind their resolution on a peaceful solution, declare war on Israel and go back to the idea of driving Israel into the sea.

No, Mr Minister, the Arab culture is not afraid of any other culture and is capable of defending itself. All it needs is to avoid rancor and hostility and place the national Arab interest above personal and partisan interests.

Replying to a question regarding the Arab information media and their role, Ahmad 'Abduh Yamani said that media men are sometimes wrong themselves and other times wrong their own countries and themselves. When differences of views and opinions lead to altercations and sometimes to armed conflict, what can we expect from the Arab media, which are a reflection of the Arab world? The worse the state of the Arab world is the worse the Arab media become. I blame the media men for their indulgence in altercations to the point of harming the prestige of this nation.

For my part I blame the minister of information because if he means what he says he would not have allowed the Saudi radio and television, which he directly controls, to quote from the rejectionist papers the ugliest and most virulent insults and accusations against Egypt and the Egyptian people. What does this mean? Does it not mean that the official Saudi media convey to its listeners the wrong that the minister himself talked about? Is disseminating wrong not wrong in itself?

Mr Yamani said: I wish that despite President as-Sadat's initiative so far and the Arab measures [against Egypt] that have been agreed upon--I wish as an Arab and a Muslim and not as minister of information--that alternative practical steps will be suggested to achieve the objective. We must take steps to make the world feel that we want a solution; we want peace. The positive factor that nobody can deny regarding President as-Sadat's visit to Israel is the publicity impact it had on the world. It made the world understand the truth about the Palestinian problem. But today this impact has an opposite effect on the Arabs since the prevalent belief now is that as-Sadat alone wants peace while the rest of the Arab nation does not want it.

The Saudi information minister's statement is obviously contradictory. He attacks As-Sadat's initiative because it has changed the Arab strategy but then he goes back to say that it has shown the world the truth about the Palestinian problem.

He says that he wants peace but the world imagines that As-Sadat alone wants it. The minister does not explain why the world gained this impression. Is it not the result of the rejectionist states' behavior which Saudi Arabia went along with and endorsed? How can the world be convinced that the rejection policy wants peace while the Saudi information minister says that what is involved is a conflict of culture and not a conflict over borders?

Would it not have been better for Saudi policy to have encouraged the many positive aspects of President as-Sadat's initiative and to have thrown its Arab and international weight behind it so that we all can achieve the objectives of Arab strategy?

Would it not have been wise for Saudi Arabia to have enhanced the world's understanding that the Arabs want genuine peace based on justice instead of going along with the Iraqi Ba'thist rulers and the Syrian Ba'thist rulers in their rancor against Egypt and their desperate attempts to rob it of this tremendous achievement with its great repercussions in the world, repercussions that the minister himself admitted in his statement?

Also, where is the alternative which the information minister is hoping for? Is the alternative to break relations with Egypt and expel it from all the Arab organizations? What has Saudi Arabia gained from going along with what happened at the first and second Baghdad conferences?

During the search for an alternative--what I am sure they will not find--Saudi policy will discover the truth about all the attitudes--the sincere Arab attitudes, the effective political attitudes and the true cultural attitudes.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR LEAVES CAIRO FOR CONSULTATIONS

NC061156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 May--French Ambassador to Egypt Jacques Senard left Cairo this afternoon for Paris to consult with his government.

TRADESMEN ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA

NC071730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 May--Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi, chairman of the Tradesmen Association [and former prime minister] left Cairo today for Saudi Arabia to attend the meetings of the board of directors of the Faysal Bank which begin there tomorrow, Tuesday. Dr Hijazi is a member of the bank's board of directors.

BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION WITHDRAWS FROM ADEN CONFERENCE

JN071015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 7 May--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation walked out of the meetings of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress which began here yesterday. Delegation leader Shafiq al-Kamali said that the delegation decided to withdraw from the meetings this morning because it had determined from the first meeting that the secretary general of the congress does not respect the regular principles and regulations on which the Secretariat was established.

Al-Kamali said that after arriving in Aden the delegation was surprised to hear the PDRY radio announcing an agenda which was different from the one originally intended. The PDRY radio also announced that representatives of world socialist parties and certain Arab liberation movements would attend the meetings as observers. In addition he also said that the delegation was surprised at the start of the meetings yesterday when the secretary general introduced points not on the agenda and when he ignored the point raised by the Ba'th Party delegation concerning compliance with the agenda.

Al-Kamali said that the premeditated plan became clear when the secretary general endorsed a resolution on expanding the General Secretariat at a time when three basic members of the Secretariat--Syria, the Lebanese nationalist movement and Algeria--were absent, and when the Palestinian delegation was incomplete. Al-Kamali said that the Ba'th Party delegation expressed reservations concerning this resolution because any resolution regarding membership in or the expansion of the General Secretariat must be adopted unanimously in accordance with the internal regulations of the Secretariat.

In his press statement, the head of the Ba'th Party delegation continued by saying that the secretary general and certain parties on the Secretariat tried to impose an undemocratic formula during a discussion of the Arab people's progressive front's charter. They also tried to impose a specific plan regarding this charter and ignored plans submitted by Iraq and Syria. Concluding his statement Al-Kamali said: By moving away from basic pan-Arab aims to stands which are not pan-Arab, the meeting will not be able to contribute to mobilizing the Arab masses in their pan-Arab battle.

MINUTES ON LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY SIGNED WITH JORDAN

JN052049 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 5 May--Jordan and Iraq signed here this evening joint minutes for cooperation in social development, labor, vocational training and social security. The minutes stipulate that Iraq will provide the 'Allan Center for Training and Social Development with the necessary assistance, expertise and equipment. The minutes also cover the exchange of information, expertise, and training scholarships at the centers for the handicapped in the two countries. The minutes also cover the two countries' participation in setting up a joint institute for martyrs' sons and orphans, a modern center for juvenile delinquents and cooperation in the sphere of labor education and industrial safety. Jordan cadres will also be trained at the Iraqi (Al-Waqqadh) social security institute for Iraqi workers and an Iraqi expert in child care will come to Jordan to help the social affairs department develop its working methods. The joint minutes were signed for Iraq by Bakr Mahmud Rasul, minister of labor and social affairs, and for Jordan by Labor Minister 'Isam 'Ajluni.

MINUTES ON DEVELOPING PLANNING SIGNED WITH SYRIA

JN071445 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--Iraq and Syria signed the joint minutes of the subcommittee for unifying the two countries' planning departments here today. The joint minutes call for greater cooperation in the sphere of development planning, particularly in the 1981-1985 development plan; the unification of the planning departments' organizational structures; the standardization of their terminology and planning methods; and the exploitation of human potentials and technical capabilities in the sphere of planning, as they constitute a single resource for both countries. The joint minutes stress that coordination should proceed by incorporating both countries' economic and social activities, potentials and interests within one framework.

'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister, stated that the principles adopted by the committee are an important step toward unity between the two countries. Husayn, who attended the signing ceremony, called for doubled efforts, hard work, continuous contacts and field followup in implementing projects. The joint minutes were signed by Isma'il Ibrahim an-Najjar, counsellor at the Iraqi Planning Ministry; and Hisham al-Akhara, Syrian Planning Ministry under secretary.

HASAN 'ALI CALLS FOR FUND FOR DEVELOPING STATES

JN072035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 May--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, has renewed Iraq's call for establishing an international fund, in which industrial and oil-producing countries would participate, to compensate developing countries for any loss resulting from monetary inflation. 'Ali said that this fund would provide developing countries with sufficient and regular income, enabling them to consolidate efforts at social and economic development. The fund would also stimulate international trade and create job opportunities in industrial and developing countries.

Hasan 'Ali was thus commenting on the proposal made by Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, at the conference of the role of women in the nonalined and developing countries yesterday on the establishment of an international fund to provide assistance to developing countries. The Iraqi trade minister said that the industrial countries' contribution in the fund should be equal to the inflation they annually export to developing countries. This can be determined by the prices of commodities and services imported by developing countries. Oil-producing countries' contribution in the fund should be equal to the additional financial burden shouldered by developing countries as a result of price increases for oil products imported from OPEC countries. Hasan 'Ali added that Iraq is cooperating with Third World countries, particularly the nonalined states, in their struggle against backwardness and tutelage. Iraq is cooperating with these countries in their efforts to change the current international economic order, to establish balanced economic relations, to achieve economic and social development, to free their economies from capitalist control, and to put an end to the policy of monopoly and exploitation practiced by foreign companies. Iraq will never agree to what the industrial countries' powers are doing to protect their interests; shunning their responsibilities toward developing countries and preventing these countries from adopting measures to protect themselves against economic crises or at least to reduce the negative effects of these crises.

ENTRY OF EGYPTIAN PUBLICATION, FILMS BANNED

JN071802 Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 7 May--The Jordanian Government decided today to ban entry and circulation of all Egyptian newspapers and magazines in the kingdom effective tomorrow, Tuesday. The government also decided to ban as of tomorrow import of all Egyptian films produced by the public sector and any other films produced by private companies whose collaboration with Israel has been proven.

These measures are in implementation of resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference which convened in Baghdad at the end of March. These resolutions call for an economic and political boycott of the As-Sadat regime for signing the separate peace treaty with Israel.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS SITUATION REGARDING AL-MAQARIN DAM

JN061732 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Dr Mundhir Haddadin, first vice president of the Jordan Valley Authority, has stated that the U.S. Congress has already earmarked $150 million for building the Al-Maqarin Dam and that agreement has been reached between the Jordanian and U.S. sides that this amount will be paid in three installments.

Dr Haddadin said that in view of the fact that the World Bank has not been able to complete the assessment of the economic feasibility of the project on time, the Jordanian and U.S. sides have not been able to sign on time the agreement for the first installment amounting to $50 million. He added that the World Bank will complete its assessment at the end of August and that the amount will be paid to Jordan in 1980.

IRAQI MINISTER MEETS WITH CROWN PRINCE, DEPARTS

JN051936 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] At noon today Crown Prince Hasan received in his office an Iraqi delegation led by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Bakr Mahmud Rasul. The meeting was attended by Labor Minister 'Isam 'Ajluni.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and the guest minister reviewed the current development plan and the jobs and investment opportunities stemming from it. They also reviewed the cooperation and coordination agreement in the sphere of protecting labor power in the two fraternal countries, social security services and other labor issues in Jordan, Iraq and the Arab world.

The Iraqi delegation led by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Bakr Mahmud Rasul left Amman this evening for home at the end of an 8-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the delegation met with Crown Prince Hasan and held talks with Labor Minister 'Isam 'Ajluni on labor and social affairs issues between the two fraternal countries.

In a predeparture statement, Rasul expressed happiness at visiting Jordan and satisfaction with the results of the talks held with senior Jordanian officials. He praised the brotherly relations linking fraternal Jordan and Iraq.

The Iraqi delegation was seen off at the airport by Labor Minister 'Isam 'Ajluni, the Labor Ministry under secretary, the director of the social security fund, other Labor Ministry officials and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

AD-DUSTUR STRESSES NEED FOR DIALOG WITH U.S.

JN070928 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 May 79 pp 1, 19 JN

[Editorial: "A Dialog That Must Continue"]

[Text] The speech delivered yesterday by his excellency the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court at the seventh annual meeting of the Arab-American National Union in Washington represents the first time that an official voice of the Arab countries that reject the Camp David agreements has submitted these countries' views directly to the American people in their own country. We are aware that there are some people who believe that there is no use in holding a dialog with the United States or in trying to persuade the American people on the assumption that Washington has decisively linked itself with the Camp David agreements and the Cairo-Tel Aviv axis.

However, we do not advocate this view. On the contrary, we believe that continued pressure by the Arabs on Washington to change its erroneous policy through dialog and through addressing the American people with all the information media available is a duty dictated by pan-Arab interests, reason and the realistic admission that the United States--whether or not we are willing to accept it--is a great power affecting the course of events in our area. The United States has committed itself to playing a role in achieving a comprehensive peace. As an international power, the United States shoulders a moral responsibility to keep world peace and safeguard peoples' rights.

We recall that the Vietnamese first began to win the war against the United States when they moved in the American arena and spoke to the American conscience, incited the American man in the street against his government, and addressed human values and sentiments, which--despite the corrupt political life there--are still alive and influential in the United States.

The Arabs have been sadly deficient in building bridges of dialog with the American people. The Arab voice is still faint in an area where Israel has influential power. However, this must not cause us to despair or to accept the unsuccessful U.S. policy that has disrupted Arab ranks and subverted peace by choosing to side with Israel. We must continue trying because we simply cannot despair or close the door.

One of the primary shortcomings of the countries which met in Baghdad is that their stand is not sufficiently understood by the American and European peoples. The view in the United States and Europe is that As-Sadat is working for peace and that the other Arabs reject peace and are acting to destroy the Jews and throw their corpses into the sea. We have failed, or rather have not attempted, to change this naive picture. Despite the oil money, the information provided by the Arabs internationally is meager and pitiful. Radical changes must be made in our media. Arab information must be disseminated by people who comprehend world affairs and speak the language of the 20th century.

The Baghdad group has limited its policy concerning the Middle East conflict after the signing of the ill-fated treaty to simply imposing sanctions against Egypt and creating a unified Arab stand to prevent a collapse.

These have been and still are very essential measures, but the Arabs must move to a stage of diplomatic counterattack against the Camp David agreements by submitting an alternative plan of action to achieve a just and comprehensive solution acceptable to the world and supported by the nonalined countries, the Islamic world and the European countries. Until we do this the world will wait for us to emerge from the fog of generalization to the clarity of detail. The world is waiting for answers to the many questions it has persistently asked us.

In his speech in Washington, Ash-Sharif Sharaf frankly and courageously expressed the stand of Jordan and the Baghdad countries. His speech will remain a bold attempt to undertake an information mission that needs, in addition to a clear political stand, many more forums and speakers.

STRAUSS APPOINTMENT AS U.S. MIDEAST REPRESENTATIVE ATTACKED

JN060701 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AKHBAR discusses the meaning of the appointment of Robert Strauss as U.S. representative in the negotiations of the so-called autonomy. AL-AKHBAR says: As far as many Arabs are concerned--As-Sadat of course is an exception--Carter might just as well have appointed Begin. Strauss, who claims he is not familiar with Middle East issues, was chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in the United States and chairman of the election campaign that brought President Carter to the White House. Since he has admitted he is not qualified for the position, it is clear this is a political appointment, a personal reward from the U.S. President to a man who is basically biased in favor of Israel and wants to serve Israel now as he did in the past. Israel, naturally, has warmly welcomed Strauss' appointment since he is close to the U.S. President and can bypass the U.S. State Department in peddling the things Israel wants.

SAUDI REQUEST FOR U.S. PERSONNEL WITHDRAWAL FAVORED

JN071912 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 May 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "The Saudi Response"]

[Text] Saudi Arabia's request that the responsible U.S. authorities withdraw U.S. security personnel, who are harming Saudi Arabia's security by disseminating fabricated rumors and reports, is an action every sovereign state has the right to take in protecting its security, resources and territorial integrity.

The U.S. authorities' acquiescence to this request on the condition that it should take place in secret is intended to hide the facts from the American people, at a time when the American consumer has begun to feel the effects of a fuel shortage and is being told that the reason for this is Saudi Arabia's reduction of its oil production.

However, it is the American citizen's right to be told by his government the real reason for the cut in Saudi oil production, the real reason for the Saudi oil embargo on Egypt, and the real reason for the Saudi request for the withdrawal of American personnel who damage Saudi Arabia's security.

If the U.S. Government does not wish to reveal these facts to its citizens for domestic considerations connected with the elections game and for other reasons, such reasons should not be in the least binding to Saudi Arabia.

This is because the act of hiding the facts from the American people does not render the country that has been harmed immune to the incitement of American public opinion against it, or to the provision of freedom for the Zionist media to do what they please, which is what is actually happening now.

We realize that the provocations against fraternal Saudi Arabia have reached a point where it is no longer possible to remain silent in safety. This is a matter that does not concern Saudi Arabia alone, in view of the common cause. Hence, we bless this stand and hope that the response will be equal to the magnitude of the provocation.

AR-RA'Y REPORTS 'SECRET' DEALS BETWEEN ISRAEL, EGYPT

JN0808Ø2 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 May 79 p 15 JN

[Text] Rabat--(Simon Mali), director of the weekly magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE, recently revealed that Israel and Egypt signed secret agreements during a closed meeting.

According to (Mali), the meeting took place in the Austrian capital of Vienna between the chief of the Israeli intellegence, Organ Mosad, and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

(Mali) added that the confidential Egyptian-Israeli agreements, concluded under U.S. patronage, are aimed at causing a rift in the unity of the Arab front opposing the As-Sadat-Begin treaty, and at destroying the unity of the PLO so Egypt can play the role of a policeman in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

(Simon Mali) noted that As-Sadat's and Begin's agreements and deals are aimed at causing an explosion in the Arab front by creating problems, riots and sectarian conflicts in the Arab countries. These suspicious agreements also aim at creating doubts among the Arabs and spreading rumors about inter-Arab problems.

Regarding the PLO, there is every indication that the As-Sadat-Begin deals have the goal of liquidating those Palestinians who oppose the autonomy plan for Gaza and the West Bank.

REPRESENTATIVE TO ISLAMIC MEETING LEAVES FOR RABAT

JN071316 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, left for Morocco today to represent Jordan at the Islamic foreign ministers meeting, due to open in Fez on Tuesday.

SECURITY COUNCIL REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE FORCE FOR UNIFIL

NC072143 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] The Lebanese Government today asked the UN Security Council to authorize the UN forces in Lebanon to use arms to strengthen their deterrent capability and surmount the obstacles illegally placed in their way by certain irresponsible armed elements.

This proposal was contained in the message sent by Lebanon's permanent UN delegation Ghassan Tuwayni to the chairman of the Security Council. In his message, Tuwayni said that the full accomplishment of the UNIFIL's task in Lebanon, especially the deployment of its men in all the border areas, would enable the establishment of an area of peace and international security, and would create an atmosphere that would facilitate national reconstruction in Lebanon.

Tuwayni above all called for full Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with the resolution adopted in March 1978 creating UNIFIL. This resolution, he said, has not been implemented because Israeli military personnel are still active inside Lebanese territory and exercising influence on the border area.

AL-HUSS MEETS WITH SARKIS, DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENTS

NC071235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] At 1300 today, President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting with Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. They discussed recent developments and appraised the situation and the results of current contacts. The meeting ended at 1345. After the meeting, Al-Huss said: We discussed two subjects:

1. Insuring safe and free movement on the Beirut-North road by emphasizing to the Lebanese Army the need to take the necessary measures to achieve it.

2. Embarking on the presentation of the question of the south to the Islamic conference scheduled to be held in the Moroccan city of Fez, and requesting the support and backing of the participating states for Lebanon's problem in the south and for Lebanon's position in international forums.

The prime minister was asked whether a date has been set for the bilateral summit conference between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad. He replied: The bilateral summit conference is likely to be held next week. He was asked: Will you be participating in it? He answered in the positive.

He was asked a final question: Is it possible that the bilateral summit conference will continue for more than a day? He replied: It is difficult to predict at this time.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS REJECTS BEGIN INVITATION

NC071934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss tonight made the following statement in reply to the enemy prime minister's invitation to Lebanon for negotiations and for signing a peace treaty: Begin's invitation to Lebanon to conclude peace with Israel is strange. It follows the savage attacks Israel has waged on Lebanese territory, killing many peaceful people and causing much damage.

It is as though the purpose of these attacks is to blackmail Lebanon in the ugliest way as preparation for this step. In the name of peace Israel is committing all these crimes against Lebanon and the peaceful people in the country.

Like the rest of the world, Israel knows that Lebanon is fully committed to the Arab solidarity line and no coercion or terrorism will make it depart from the course linking it to the common Arab destiny. Israel's invitation comes while Lebanon is still bleeding from Israeli attacks. The invitation only indicates the methods used by Israel to subdue Lebanon and draw it to the point it desires. It also indicates the false claims adopted in order to justify its attacks.

The facts behind Israel's attacks are now as clear as the sun to everyone. We believe that the international community cannot miss this fact now. The international community must act accordingly and support Lebanon's cause in the south. By doing so the international community will support right and justice against the oppressive force. Our stand has been and will continue to be that the sound course for solving the question of southern Lebanon is to implement the UN Security Council resolutions in full. We are entitled to ask the United Nations to support us in achieving this.

Further Comments

NC080826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Answering a question asked by a newsman today about Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's statement on the Syrian forces and the status of the Palestinians in Lebanon, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: Israel has nothing to do with the presence of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon. This is the business and responsibility of the Lebanese Government. There is no need for a reminder that the ADF is present in Lebanon because of a decision made by the Arab League and based on an official application by Lebanon.

This force will remain in Lebanon as long as it is needed--and Lebanon still needs it.

Concerning Begin's statement on the status of the Palestinians in Lebanon, everybody knows that Israel caused the Palestinians' tragedy by expelling them from their land. The Palestine question is one of a people's right to establish their homeland on their soil. The Palestine question is the core of the Middle East crisis. Furthermore, any solution of this crisis which does not insure a just solution for the Palestinian people's cause through the recognition of their legitimate national rights, cannot be the appropriate solution for the Middle East crisis.

PRESS DOYEN COMMENTS ON BEGIN'S PROPOSAL FOR TALKS

NC071805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] In a statement made after visiting President Sarkis today, press doyen Riyad Taha dealt with the aims behind the Israeli aggressions and practices in the south.

Replying to a question, Riyad Taha said: The question of the south and the Israeli attacks reached their most dangerous stage today. They constitute the biggest worries of the state and homeland.

Asked about the state's opinion of the appeal Menahem Begin addressed to President Sarkis yesterday [as heard] requesting a meeting with him to conclude a peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel, doyen Taha said: The state has not commented on this so far. However, Lebanon's official position on negotiations with Israel is known. In the whole of Lebanon, there is not a single official who deviates from this position. The state has already repeatedly said that there is a truce agreement between Lebanon and Israel that goes back as far as 1949. Lebanon adheres to this agreement and nothing has happened which calls for abolishing or amending it. He added: I believe that Menahem Begin is completely certain that Lebanon will reject any negotiations with Israel. He is releasing such a statement in order to mislead public opinion into believing that the Arab countries will one by one follow Egypt's example in order to water down the Arab position on the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Moreover, Begin is attempting to cover up the Israeli attacks on Lebanon.

RIGHTIST FORCES ISSUE STATEMENT AFTER MEETING

NC072140 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Command Council of the Lebanese forces has held its weekly meeting under Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil with the participation of its members. Following the meeting the official spokesman of the command made the following statement:

1. The council strongly denounces and condemns the murder under mysterious circumstances of three citizens from Tripoli. The council has given orders to its security organs to conduct the most extensive investigation to uncover the culprits.

2. On the occasion of Martyrs' Day, the Command Council calls upon the Lebanese people to learn the lessons and sublime meanings of martyrdom. We will celebrate the true day of martyrs after all the alien forces have left the homeland.

After the official spokesman read his statement, he was asked by newsmen about reports and statements on the possibility of a security agreement being signed between Lebanon and Syria and about the Lebanese forces' attitude toward such an agreement. The official spokesman answered: It is important for us to reaffirm that the signing of any security or defense agreement or treaty or the adoption of any form of covert or overt police coordination would constitute a blow to the resistance of the people of Lebanon and would disregard the sacrifices they have generously given and are giving.

VOL REPORTS ON AL-JUMAYYIL MEETING WITH SARKIS

NC080909 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Text] At 0900 today, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil went to the Presidential Palace to meet with President Ilyas Sarkis to discuss the general situation in Lebanon and the area and recent developments

The Syrian foreign minister's recent visit to Beirut and the progress made in the measures to convene a summit meeting between President Ilyas Sarkis and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad are expected to be among the most important subjects to be discussed by the president and the Phalangist leader. After his meeting with the president, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil will attend a meeting of the Lebanese Front.

HADDAD WARNS SOUTH LEBANON MUSLIM VILLAGE

NC071810 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, May 7 (AFP)--Bra'shit, a small Muslim village in southern Lebanon with about 1,000 inhabitants, has been given a week to rally "peacefully" (?to) the new free state of Lebanon founded a few weeks ago by Christian Conservative Militia head, Major Sa'd Haddad.

If it does not join the dissident state, it will be taken by force, Major Haddad warned 10 village leaders today.

Three Bra'shit inhabitants, kidnapped three weeks ago, are being held as hostages pending the village decision, local reports said.

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT BOMB PALESTINIAN NAVAL BASE

NC070625 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Israeli aircraft bombed the Jall al-Bahr base, about 2 kms north of Tyre. This is a naval military base currently used by the Palestinians. The bombardment lasted 30 minutes. Many houses around the base were destroyed and 11 people were killed, most of them Lebanese.

INA REPORTS ISRAELI PLANES OVERFLY NORTHERN LEBANON

JN071225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 7 May--Formations of enemy warplanes overflew Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon this morning. The ground resistance of the Palestinian forces fired on the aircraft, forcing them to fly at a high altitude.

An INA correspondent in northern Lebanon says that the enemy planes broke the sound barrier over the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps before withdrawing to the sea toward occupied Palestine.

Enemy planes yesterday bombed the suburbs of Al-Barid camp, causing the martyrdom of 5 people and injuring 30 others.

Meanwhile traffic on the international Beirut-Tripoli highway is still crippled after the incident that took place the day before yesterday in which rightist militias killed three citizens from Tripoli.

Reports from northern Lebanon say that the northern coastal area of Jubayl is the scene of a major evacuation toward the city of Al-Batron where Arab Deterrent Forces are stationed. The evacuees fear renewed acts of vengeance by the militias, particularly in view of the militias' increased armed roadblocks on the international highway.

VOL: ISRAELI ATTACK ON PALESTINIAN BASES

NC071533 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] At 1500 today Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian populated areas and military bases in Ar-Rayhan village, north of Metulla. Losses are still unknown.

At 1555 today, Israeli planes flew northward over Sidon.

ISRAELI BOMBARDMENT OF SOUTH REPORTED

NC072022 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] At 2055 today, the Israelis began shelling Ar-Rashidiyah refugee camp in the south and the nearby areas while Israeli gunboats were sighted opposite the camp.

At 2020 Qal'ah al-Janubiyah was subjected to long-range bombardment.

REPORTS OF ISRAELI AIR STRIKES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

NC081008 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Text] Israel today continued its savage aggressions against Lebanon. At 1050 today, Israeli aircraft strafed the areas surrounding the towns of Sahta and Al-'Abbasiyah east of Az-Zahrani-Abu al-Aswad in the south.

The strafing continued until 1100. No casualties have yet been reported from the areas against which the savage Israeli aggression was directed.

Further Reports

NC081153 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 May 79 NC

[Text] A new Israeli aggression was committed against Lebanon today. At a time when Israeli Prime Minister Begin claims to be seeking peace and calls on the authorities to conclude a peace, Israel has continued its bestial aggression against Lebanon.

At 1050 today, a squadron of Israeli warplanes bombed the heights to the east of the coastal road between Az-Zahrani and Abu al-Aswad. The bombardment was concentrated on the areas around the towns of Tuffahta and Al-'Addusiyah. The enemy used cluster bombs in its raid, which ended at 1100.

The Israeli artillery shelled the town of Bafliyah near Jwayya at 2030 yesterday. Husayn 'Ali Ftuni and his wife Miryan, and Amin Dawud Himrani were wounded and a number of houses sustained material damage.

At the same time, the town of Hasbayya was subjected to violent artillery shelling. Two shells fell on a Druze temple, damaging it.

CLASH BETWEEN ARMENIANS, PHALANGISTS IN EAST BEIRUT

NC072045 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] At 1530 today a clash occurred between a number of Armenian youths and the Ad-Damur Phalangist Party office in An-Naba'ah. A number of Armenian youths set up barricades opposite the Phalangist Party office. The office later came under fire and was compelled to return fire.

It was learned that there is a wounded person among the people of Ad-Damur and a number of dead and wounded among the Armenians.

The incident was contained following contacts between Phalangist officials and Tashnak Party officials, who denounced the incident. A joint meeting was held to deal with the repercussions of the incident.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID DISCUSSES WESTERN SAHARA AT PARTY MEETING

LD080312 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Summary] The meetings of the party's national commissars ended this evening. The 2-day meeting was devoted to the study of issues relating to the widening of the party's base and the municipal and wilaya elections, in addition to the questions of centralization. The president of the republic and secretary general of the party chaired the meeting on the second day in the presence of Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Political Bureau and the party's coordinator, and other party officials. The commissars explained their views on these issues. Yahiaoui underlined the need to widen the party's base. Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and the party's secretary general spoke next. He emphasized the concept of the true struggle and the requirements of the stage proceeding from the national charter. He restressed the importance of dialog and meetings to exchange views, but he emphasized that such meetings must not be at the expense of the economy, and that the struggle makes it incumbent that such meeting be held outside working hours.

"We point out that Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, addressed the party's national commissars at the morning session. He informed them of the most important developments experienced by the party and the country since the convening of the fourth congress of the party and the first meeting of the Central Committee. He spoke in particular about a number of activities experienced by the country concerning international and regional contacts, particularly between Algeria and Mauritania, Algeria and Spain, and finally between Algeria and the African subcommittee comprised of the presidents of Nigeria and Mali and the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity. The president of the republic affirmed anew the main lines of Algerian policy with regard to the question of the Western Sahara, recalling the firms stands of Algeria which has no demands or ambitions other than to see peace prevail in the region based on the rights of peoples to self-determination, to control their own resources and to preserve the sanctity of their national soil. In this connection he said that Algeria does not entertain any enmity to the brothers in Mauritania or in Morocco. It affirms its belief in the need for establishing a durable and just peace which must not be at the expense of the principles and legitimate interests of the peoples of the region."

BENDJEDID ANNOUNCES MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

LD052128 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, chaired a working meeting at Defense Ministry headquarters, including the senior cadres of the National People's Army.

At the meeting, the president of the republic announced the following appointments:

Col 'Abdallah Bilhuchat, member of the Political Bureau, as an inspector general of the National People's Army; Lt Col Mirbah Qasdi, member of the Political Bureau, as secretary general of the National People's Army. He succeeds Col 'Abd al-Hamid al-Atrash, Central Committee member, who had been assigned other tasks at the presidency of the republic; Lt Col Muhammad ('Allal), Central Committee member, as director of the political commissariat of the National People's Army; Lt Col Muhammad ('Ayayliyyah), Central Committee member, as commander of the first military district; Lt Col Kamal 'Abd ar-Rahim, Central Committee member, as commander of the second military district; Lt Col Ali (Buhajjah), Central Committee member, as commander of the regional sector of greater Algiers.

LIBYA

SUDAN'S BAKR ADDRESSES SUDANESE EXILES AT CAMP

LD071237 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] A report by a SUNA mobile unit in Tripoli says that Ar-Rashid at-Tahri Bakr, vice president of the republic and foreign minister, met at 2200 yesterday the masses of Al-Ansar [Sudanese exiles who support former Sudanese Premier al-Mahdi] at the 7 April Camp, Tripoli.

His excellency said the bond of religion and the homeland imposes great responsibilities on us towards our religion and homeland. He called on them to work together under one banner--the banner of the Islamic religion. He told the masses of Al-Ansar: You have lived for a long time outside the homeland. It's God's will that we meet today under the banner of religion and the homeland to turn over a page of past history with all the spites and sectarian loyalty it contains. We offer you our hand, clean and without evil, to begin a new stage in the history of our homeland.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir pointed out the major part played by President Numayri's initiative in achieving national reconciliation and the role of As-Sadiq al-Mahdi in responding to it, since there was unity and one will whose truth they saw. He stressed that the homeland and faith are above all selfish interests, and this involves reunion and solidarity for the sake of the Sudan so as to turn over a new leaf for the future. His excellency told the masses of Al-Ansar: We are not afraid of responsibility. Today you are in Tripoli and tomorrow you will be with us in Khartoum to form a march of brotherhood, build the homeland and face challenges from within and without the country.

In conclusion his excellency conveyed to the masses of Al-Ansar greetings from President Numayri and the people of the Sudan. He also greeted them in the name of the May revolution and in the name of the homeland. Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr's speech made a good impression and had an obvious effect on the Al-Ansar masses.

The meeting was attended by As-Sadiq al-Mahdi; Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Salih; and 'Abd al-Majid al-Ahmadi, the Sudan's ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

At the same time Maj Gen Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, head of the Sudanese state security organ, declared at his meeting with the Al-Ansar masses at the 7 April Camp in Tripoli yesterday evening that Al-Ansar's return to the Sudan will begin on 16 May and last until 20 May and that arrangements for their return have been completed with Libyan officials. The number of Al-Ansar at the camp is 350 citizens.

Bakr, At-Turayki Depart for Fez

LD071934 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 7 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, the Sudanese vice president and minister of foreign affairs, left Tripoli this morning heading for Morocco to attend the conference of Islamic countries foreign ministers which commences next Tuesday in Fez, ending a several day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he conducted talks on the situation in the Arab area, the African Continent and the bilateral relations.

Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, also left Tripoli on board the same plane to attend the same conference.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr and Dr. at-Turayki were seen off at Uqbah ibn Nafi's air base by the directors of departments at the Foreign Secretariat, ambassadors of Sudan and Morocco to the Jamahiriyah and chief of the Libyan Arab Air Force.

Communique Issued

LD072326 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Today, Sudan has dealt a blow to the defeated Egyptian president by approving the resolutions of the Baghdad conference strengthening the violation of the defeated Egyptian president, who has always tried to provoke the fraternal Sudanese people.

This was stated in the Libyan Arab-Sudanese communique published this evening at the end of the visit to Libya by brother Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister.

The communique affirmed the political and military alliance between the two fraternal peoples. It also called for giving aid and establishing economic integration between the two fraternal countries and the construction of joint projects. [passage indistinct]

They affirmed their decisive opposition to all the Zionist and colonialist plans which seek to perpetuate Zionist occupation and (?divide) the Arab nation.

The two sides affirmed their support for the armed struggle of the Palestinian people against the racist Zionist state. They expressed their absolute support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, for liberation, return and self-determination and the establishment of the Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine.

They affirmed the right of the Saharan people to self-determination in accordance with UN and OAU resolutions. They affirmed their support for the OAU efforts in this framework. The two sides studied the situation in the African Continent, reaffirmed their support for the African liberation movements and strongly condemned the racist regimes and the methods of oppression, exploitation and racial discrimination. They affirmed their unchanging stand alongside the struggle of the African peoples to work for the liquidation of military alliances in the African Continent.

The two sides supported the UN resolution adopted at its 30th general session regarding Zionism as a form of racial discrimination. They also supported the continuation of the two countries' efforts to bring about a national reconciliation between the brothers in Chad. They affirmed the need to solve the problem in light of the basic points agreed upon at the first Kano conference on Chadian national reconciliation.

The two sides agreed to continue consultations within this framework in order to achieve this.

The two sides reviewed the situation in Uganda expressing their concern about the serious situation in this fraternal region and their adherence to the principle of rejecting and condemning intervention by any state in the affairs of another state. The two countries demand the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Uganda and appeal to all fraternal and friendly states to work for putting an end to bloodshed and foreign intervention in Uganda and giving aid to the Ugandan refugees.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Horn of Africa and they agreed to continue to make joint efforts to bind a peaceful and just solution to the Eritrean issue.

The two sides expressed their adherence to the principles and aims of the nonalined movement and their deep conviction in the effective role nonalined states play in international policy and in the struggle against racism, colonialism in all its forms.

The two sides expressed their adherence to the aims and principles of the United Nations and they affirmed their support for the question of realizing the principle of equality among the member states of the international organization.

The two sides noted the importance of exchanging visits at various levels and their contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries.

Brother Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, expressed his great appreciation for the Great First of September Revolution and its leadership and his thanks to Dr Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan foreign secretary. He extended an invitation to him to visit Sudan. The invitation was accepted gratefully and its date will be fixed later. Dated Tripoli, 7 May 1979.

JALLUD SENDS TELEGRAMS TO IRANIAN LEADERS, ORGANIZATIONS

LD071020 Tripoli JANA in English 0809 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 6 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud sent the following telegram:

To Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran:

I would like to express my accompanying delegation's and my personal happiness and appreciation for our meeting and for your noble feelings toward your Libyan Muslim brethren and the Great First of September Revolution, which regards your own progressive popular Islamic revolution as the best companion in the holy struggle for God, Islam and all those meek on earth.

The prolonged meeting and creative dialogue carried out between us upon my arrival in Iran and the farewell meeting which took place during Ayatollah Motahhari's funeral, and the deep and authoritative dialogue carried with members of the Islamic Revolution Council, the Islamic Republic Party and various other leaders and youth of the Islamic revolution, is the strongest indication that our revolutions completely meet in their principles, strategies and goals. They also emanate from the same source, that of the holy Koran.

Ever since the meeting of our two revolutions, we have become soldiers of God fighting in the same trench. Our talks have affirmed a total similarity of opinions on all matters discussed.

I leave you with the kindest memories in mind, and a sincere feeling that both revolutions have become stronger after our historic meeting which entrenched our common struggle and unified efforts under the banner of Islam and for the cause of God. Our common effort also strives to achieve the freedom of man, his dignity and happiness regardless of his creed, colour or religion. We especially strive to liberate Palestinians, and we both agree that the liberation of Palestine is a holy cause of the Muslim peoples of Iran and Libya and, indeed, all Muslims.

I had the great honour of meeting you upon the behest of the revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whose meeting with you I am certain will achieve victory for Islam.

I express to your eminence and to your aides and Muslim brethren in Iran, the deepest gratitude for receiving us with love and generosity.

We also express our great admiration for your wise leadership of the popular Islamic revolution. This revolution shook the seats of those governing by terror, oppression and the serfdom of people, and sent joy to the oppressed masses of the world.

We wish God might give you long life and guidance, and to give us success in continuing the struggle for victory.

Staff Major Jallud sent the following telegram to Ayatollah Taleqani:

While the Libyan Arab delegation and myself are leaving the Iranian Islamic Republic, I wish to express our deep gratitude for the warmth of your welcome and your noble feelings toward the Great First of September Revolution and its leader, Colonel My'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and your Muslim brethren in Libya.

The prolonged and detailed discussions carried out with you during our two happy meetings leaves no room for doubt over our common purpose and goals. They affirmed that we have commenced our struggle in the same trench, our struggle for freedom, riches and dignity for all people under the banner of Islam and the call "God is greater."

We are proud of our meeting with you and the brotherhood we share. We are also proud of your struggle and great role in bringing about the popular Islamic revolution under Ayatollah Khomeyni's leadership. We are proud of your appreciation of our country and your promise that the first Islamic country you visit will be ours. We hope that our meeting in the land of the Great First of September Revolution will be soon.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud also sent the following telegram to Ayatollah Montazeri:

Leaving our fraternal Islamic nation, Iran, I cannot but express my deep gratitude for your noble feelings toward the Great First of September Revolution, its leadership and its masses.

I cannot forget the hospitality shown to the Libyan Arab delegation and myself by receiving us in your house, and prolonged discussions on our goals, common responsibilities and unified role in the struggle for God under the banner of Islam, despite your ill health and against doctor's advice. We wish you speedy recovery from illness caused by torture received under the shah's hirelings while carrying your holy struggle and commanding role in bringing about the progressive popular Islamic revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

We shall also cherish your care in providing us with hospitality, and the fruitful dialogue we carried out, in which the unity of our goals, strategies and Islamic revolutions was reaffirmed.

In spite of the fact that I am returning to Libya carrying the best of memories, your personal gift gives me great pride and distinction, because the book "Nahj al-Balaga" is the book favored by the great leader Ali ibn Abu Talib and should be read by all revolutionaries.

Once again, we express deep gratitude for the generosity of your hospitality, and reaffirm our determination to struggle together until victory is achieved.

Staff Major Jallud also sent the following telegram to the Islamic Revolution Council:

Leaving Iran, I would like to express my regard to your council, affirming that the deep dialogue we established with various Islamic revolutionary leaders, especially your historic, inspired leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has been constructive and useful for our common Islamic and world goals.

We are certain that the results of our common efforts will have the greatest effect in bolstering the cause of Islam and world freedom.

We are also certain that the unity of the Iranian masses, its revolutionary committees, the Islamic Republic Party and your esteemed council, and your continuous rallying to Ayatollah Khomeyni's leadership, will lead you to victory against all opposing forces as you had earlier defeated the oppressive shah and hirelings under his leadership.

Staff Major Jallud finally sent the following telegram to the Islamic Republic Party's Central Committee:

In the (?moment) while we are preparing to leave our fraternal Islamic country Iran, we would like to hail the positive and great [words indistinct] the success of our talks, leaving no doubt on the unity of our purpose and goals. This is not surprising as long as Islam remains our common source, and freedom, happiness and dignity remain the goals for our peoples and for Muslims throughout the world.

We sent you and freedomfighters of the Islamic revolution party appreciation for noble feelings expressed toward the Great First of September Revolution and its leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and for your Muslim brethren in Libya.

We urge your freedom fighters to quickly organise their ranks and broaden their base to include the great Islamic masses which have brought about the greatest progressive popular revolution of modern times.

We also urge them to rally around the historic, inspired leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni and to make use of his wisdom and revolutionary purity in trying to formulate a political, economic and social theory which embodies Islamic teachings, for guidance of the masses in their next struggle for deciding their future and guarding the revolution from deviation.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES PATRIOTIC FRONT'S JOSHUA NKOMO

LD061039 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday received Mr. Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe national liberation front. The meeting was attended by the secretary of communications, Engineer 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud.

MAURITANIA

PRIME MINISTER OULD BOUCEIF ARRIVES IN MADRID

For Spanish reportage of the official visit of Lt Col Ould Bouceif to Spain, see the Spain section of the 7 May and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MOROCCO

CHAMBER DENOUNCES SUAREZ STATEMENTS ON WESTERN SAHARA

LD080132 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] This evening the chamber of representatives unanimously approved the statement presented by the liberals concerning the policy of the Spanish Government following the visit to Algeria by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and the joint communique issued on the visit which touches on our national unity.

Following the visit to Algeria by the Spanish prime minister, the meetings he held with the so-called POLISARIO and the joint communique which alleges that self-determination in the Sahara has not taken place and that the colonial issue in the region has existed there for too long, the chamber of representatives in its normal meeting on 7 May, discussed the policy of the Spanish Government, as well as its international commitments which are embodied in particular in the tripartite agreement concluded in Madrid on 14 November, 1975, and which the Spanish Cortes approved, and the commitment of the Spanish Government to the resolution of the legislative assembly of 26 February, 1976, in the presence of the representative of the Spanish Government and the former Spanish governor of the restored Saharan provinces--a resolution in which the assembly decided the destiny of the Sahara and its restoration to Morocco and Mauritania.

The chamber considers that the attitude adopted by Adolfo Suarez, as outlined in the joint communique, the various meetings he held and the statements he made in Algeria, are in keeping neither with the Spanish Government's international commitments, nor with relations of cooperation dictated by good neighborliness and economic and cultural relations between Morocco and Spain, nor with respect for the sovereignty of the two countries.

The chamber regards the statements made and the stances adopted by Suarez as interference in the internal affairs of the Moroccan Kingdom. The chamber strongly condemns the Spanish prime minister's apparent view that his administration still exercises colonial domination in the region which Morocco and Mauritania have liberated in accordance with international resolutions.

The chamber declares that the sovereignty of the Moroccan Kingdom over its restored provinces will not be affected by pressures, deals and conspiracies hatched in Algeria at the expense of our holy national cause.

The chamber affirms that the integrity of the Moroccan Kingdom cannot be completed until all Morocco's usurped lands, first and foremost Mellila and Ceuta and their dependent islands, are restored.

The chamber declares its approval of and support for a policy which promotes relations of friendship and cooperation with friendly states and which promotes economic and cultural cooperation with Spain on the basis of a new era of understanding between the two countries, rejecting the mentality of the colonial past, and of deals and conspiracies hatched at the expense of states and their integrity.

MINISTRY DENIES SENDING CABLE TO EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

LD071150 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 7 May--Some news agencies have quoted reports from Cairo as saying that the Moroccan Foreign Ministry sent an urgent cable to the Egyptian delegation as it was preparing to leave for Morocco.

In a statement today, the Moroccan Ministry of Information affirmed that no cable was sent from the Moroccan authorities to the Egyptian authorities.

The Information Ministry expressed satisfaction at the selection of Fez as the venue for the 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference. The ministry noted that consultations and exchanges of views and information among the Islamic countries take place through the general secretariat of the Islamic congress in accordance with the congress's laws and regulations.

TUNISIA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD041720 Tunis TAP in English 1405 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, May 4 (TAP)--The National Assembly (Tunisian parliament) held Thursday a session behind closed doors during which foreign policy issues were examined.

The first issue is connected with the GATT negotiations recently held in Geneva.

Concerning the transfer of the Arab League's headquarters to Tunis, Mohamed Fitouri, foreign minister, expressed Tunisia's concern to ensure to this organization the best conditions so it would carry out its message properly. Tunisia will spare no effort to consolidate the Arab solidarity especially in this crucial stage the Arab nation is going through. Besides Mohamed Fitouri stated that Tunisia is keeping up good relations with Morocco and Algeria, and expressed the hope all the questions will be settled through pacific ways and stressed the necessity to strengthen cooperation and solidarity between (?all) the Maghreb countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

LD072344 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the POLISARIO Front Executive Committee was held from 5 to 7 May under the chairmanship of Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the front. A communique says the meeting gave the Executive Committee the opportunity to examine the difficult situation in northwest Africa, and in particular events involving an important turning point in the total decolonization of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and the total self-determination of the Saharan people. The Executive Committee noted the latest stance of the Spanish Government at the Spanish-Saharan summit and stated its interest in seeing this stance become concrete. The Executive Committee also stated the sincere and [word indistinct] determination of the POLISARIO Front to recover by peaceful means the part of the SDAR occupied by the Mauritanian forces of aggression, being prompted by the same spirit of friendship and responsibility which was the basis for the stopping of military operations in Mauritanian territory by the forces of the Saharan People's Liberation Army. It also reiterated its readiness to meet the Mauritanian authorities on 26 May 1979 in order to implement the protocol of Tripoli agreement and it also reiterated the readiness of the Saharan people to pay the necessary sacrificial price for the recovery of their fatherland if such price would be demanded.

BEGIN CALLS FOR PEACE WITH LEBANON IN KNESSET SPEECH

TA071548 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] About an hour ago Prime Minister Menahem Begin called on Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to meet with him in order to discuss signing a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon. In a speech he delivered before the Knesset summer session, the prime minister said that such a meeting could take place in either Israel or Lebanon or in a neutral place. Mr Begin added that it is possible to reach a peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon within a few days as both parties do not have any mutual territorial demands.

The prime minister delivered a call from the Knesset rostrum to Syria to remove its army from Lebanon in order to allow the inhabitants of the country to determine their own fate.

Our Knesset correspondent, Moshe Hakohen, brings us excerpts from the prime minister's speech, delivered about an hour ago.

[Begin--begin recording] I have the honor to invite the president of Lebanon, Mr Sarkis, to come to Jerusalem to meet with me. For my part, I am prepared to leave by a civilian airplane for Beirut. The subject of our conversation--whether it takes place in Jerusalem or in Beirut or, perhaps, in a neutral place--will be one: the signing of a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel. [end recording]

[Hakohen] The prime minister says that a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel could be signed within a few days, since neither country has territorial demands on the other. However, several problems remain which must be solved. The first is the problem of the 195,000 Arab refugees who fled the State of Israel during the Independence War and reached Lebanon. Out of them, 30,000 have become naturalized in that country, but the remaining 165,000 cannot be absorbed by Lebanon. The prime minister proposes that Syria, Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia each absorb several tens of thousands of these refugees and Israel will be prepared to join the framework of such a solution.

[Begin--begin recording] If these Arab countries arise and make an effort to solve the problem of the refugees in Lebanon, which cannot maintain them, and some of whom ruin Lebanon daily, we will cooperate with all these elements, as I have already stated and the problem could be solved in a humanitarian manner so that these people could live among their people, would be able to speak their own language, would be able to observe their faith--and this is the just and correct solution which must be implemented.

[MK Tawfiq Tubi] Mr Prime Minister, don't you understand that this is a people who have an affinity to their homeland, that these are people who have a feeling for their homeland. Don't you understand this when you send them (? to the devil)? Maybe you will also send them to Uganda?

[Unidentified Knesset member] MK Tubi, you too had a second homeland. So what?

[Begin] No. The second homeland is his first. [end recording]

[Hakohen] The prime minister adds another problem, namely: the presence of the murderous Palestinian organizations in Lebanon and their actions emanating from it against Israel.

The prime minister calls Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of the PLO, in this context: the Palestinian Idi Amin.

[Begin--begin recording] The statement made by the murderers' organizations that they would carry on with their barbaric acts and the continual threats of carrying out hostile acts--we will strike back at these murderers whenever possible, any place, and with all our might: from the sea, from the air and from land so that they will not be able to enact their murderous plots against Israelis only because they were born Israelis, or against Jews for having been born Jewish. We will not let them be. We know where their headquarters are located, where they have their guns and their arsenals. We will strike them to demolish them, we will scatter them and drive them away, these enemies of mankind commanded by the Palestinian Idi Amin, Yasir 'Arafat. [end recording]

[Hakohen] At the same time, the prime minister adds that Israel wishes to continue to cooperate with the UNIFIL Forces in southern Lebanon. Yet Israel will continue to support the Christians and the Shi'ites in the southern part of that country. The prime minister calls Sa'd Haddad, the commander of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon, a Lebanese patriot.

Later on, the prime minister calls on Syria to remove its forces from Lebanon and allow the inhabitants of that country to handle their own affairs.

Further Details

TA071828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] At this moment the debate in the Knesset on the issue of the prime minister's announcement about the work of his office is going on. This debate, on the activities of the prime minister's office, opened the Knesset's summer session today. Guests in the Knesset gallery today are the seven released prisoners of Zion who were received with applause and warm welcome. Here is our Knesset correspondent Arye Golan on the first day of the summer session:

According to the code, the prime minister got up on the podium to report to the Knesset on the activities of his office. But everyone, in fact, expected the proposal for peace with Lebanon. And, indeed, after Mr Begin had surveyed in detail the process of normalization between Israel and Egypt and the expected visits to Cairo by the chief of staff, the deputy prime minister and the foreign minister, he appealed, from the podium, to the president of Lebanon.

[Begin--begin recording] I have the honor to invite the president of Lebanon, Mr Sarkis, to come to Jerusalem to meet with me. For my part, I am prepared to leave by a civilian airplane for Beirut. The subject of conversation--whether it takes place in Jerusalem or in Beirut or, perhaps, in a neutral place--will be: the signing of a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel. On the basis of a Lebanese-Israeli border we are prepared to sign the peace treaty between the two countries. This good objective could be achieved within a few days. [end recording]

[Golan] There is a problem in Lebanon of refugees who left Israel. The prime minister said: This is a human problem and a solution must be found for it. [Begin recording]

[Begin] Israel will be prepared to cooperate with the other elements in achieving and executing a solution.

Those who have become citizens there, Lebanon has certainly already absorbed them. It cannot do more. Now 165,000 refugees remain. Is there any difficulty whatsoever in absorbing them, in guaranteeing them life in peace, in security for their brothers, their own people?

[MK Avneri] Is Israel prepared to receive some of them....

[Begin] I will reply to that question, to Mr Avneri, too, if he will wait in patience. [end recording]

[Golan] And here the prime minister listed the Arab countries which could absorb several tens of thousands of refugees from Lebanon: Syria, Iran, Libya and Saudi Arabia. They have the resources and territories empty of population.

[Begin--begin recording] If these Arab countries arise and make an effort to solve the problem of the refugees in Lebanon, which cannot maintain them, and some of whom ruin Lebanon daily, we will cooperate with all these elements, as I have already stated and the problem could be solved in a humanitarian manner so that these people could live among their people, would be able to speak their own language, would be able to observe their faith--and this is the just and correct solution which must be implemented. [end recording]

[Golan] And what about their link to the homeland, MK Tawfiq Tubi, RAKAH, asked and Me'ir Va'el, Shelli, insisted: What would Israel contribute to the solution? All in its time, the prime minister answered him and continued to enumerate the main points of the arrangement he is offering Lebanon: the cessation of terrorist activity coming from your territory, the continuation of cooperation with UNIFIL, the continuation of aid to the Christians and Shi'ites and the removal of the Syrian Army from Lebanese land.

[Begin--begin recording] This army of conquest has not even got the disguise of a pan-Arab peace-making force. The Saudi Arabians have already left Lebanon. The Kuwaitis have followed their example. Only the Syrians have remained, with their Soviet tanks and cannons, with which they are wreaking destruction, from time to time, on the civilian population--men, women and children who are in Lebanon and who are of the Christian faith. I agree entirely with the view of President as-Sadat, who decided that the Syrian conquest of Lebanon is, as he put it, a fiasco [last word in English] or a failure, and it is the source of all the troubles in Lebanon. Damascus must put an end to its failure and the sooner the better. [end recording]

[Golan] So much for Mr Begin's plar for peace with Lebanon. He then moved on to review the activities of the prime minister's office.

The chairman of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres, who went up to the podium after him shot off many arrows, cynical and ironic ones, at the prime minister, his office and the whole government and, with this opportunity, also reacted to Mr Begin's new peace initiative.

[Peres--begin recording] Mr Prime Minister, I ask you in all seriousness, what is this invitation to Sarkis? Can Sarkis come without Syria's permission? Have you not heard that there are Syrians in Lebanon? It is true, I admit, you took a very courageous step today, an unusual one; you got up and told the Syrians: Get out of Lebanon. After the Syrians have heard that Mr Begin is in favor of their getting out of Lebanon, they will get out quick, sharp and Sarkis can come without Syria's agreement? Had Sarkis any choice today, what would he prefer: independence for Lebanon or peace with Israel? [end recording]

[Golan] You could also find a trace of the argument over the autonomy, an argument likely to stir up feelings within the Knesset and outside it, in MK Shim'on Peres' remarks.

[Peres--beging recording] Why, Mr Prime Minister, have you conceded the imposition of law? Why have you conceded the sovereignty? Because the Americans and the Arabs were opposed. In another 5 years--I assume--the Americans will forbid you to apply the Israeli sovereignty over the Arabs, at least, the Israeli law. Is that what you are telling the nation? [end recording]

[Golan] And so the chairman of the Labor Party moved on to attack the minister of finance on the economic policy, the bad relations between the Cabinet ministers, the release of the 76 terrorists, the decision on the death sentence and the voices being heard in the Likud about the political aims of the president of the state.

[Peres--begin recording] Where has it ever been heard that a president of a state should get up in the middle of the day and go to Shekhunat Hatiqwa [Tel Aviv's underpriviliged quarter] and ask the inhabitants how they feel; does the president not know you only go to to Shekhunat Hatiqwa to see votes, not people? [end recording]

[Golan] At the end of his remarks, MK Peres abandoned this ironic tone and announced that his faction would vote against the approval of the prime minister's office budget. It is perhaps interesting to point out that in the debate, which is still going on now, there were also speakers from the Coalition who did not save their burden of criticism against the government. Thus, for example, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir from the NRP attacked the government with great bitterness on the issue of the release of the 76 terrorists. Yig'al Kohen, from the Likud, made critical remarks on the issue of economics. He also called on the government to act for mass settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el. MK Amnon Rubinstein from Shay, which is in the opposition, devoted his remarks to the issue of the autonomy and expressed the fear that despite the concession of Sinai, Israel would find it difficult to pick the fruits of peace because of its position on the autonomy issue. At this moment MK Yosi Sarid is due to end his speech. From what we have heared up to now, these are, of course, ironic criticisms of the prime minister who always promises changes and improvements while the results are always the opposite.

8 MAY PRESS ON BEGIN'S PEACE PROPOSAL TO LEBANON

TA080750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 May 79 TA

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] Several papers this morning write about the problem of Lebanon after the prime minister's speech in the Knesset, and all agree that his appeal to Lebanon's president is impractical.

HA'ARETZ says that if the intermittent rumors are true that President al-Asad is interested in cutting down the Syrian Army's presence in Lebanon, Mr Begin's appeal might not be in vain. When he referred to the refugees, the prime minister was touching on the root of the problem. HA'ARETZ maintains there is definitely a call for a demand on Arab countries not to leave the entire burden of 160,000 refugees on the shoulders of tiny Lebanon. Jordan acquitted itself of its due, and no demands can be directed at Egypt in this context.

The other four Arab countries, however, cannot be exonerated of their responsibility for the perpetuation of the refugee problem inside Lebanon.

DAVAR says the prime minister's appeal of yesterday has only one shortcoming: It convinces none but the convinced. Had Arab countries wanted to solve the refugee problem without a political solution, they could have done so a long time ago also without Israel's help. Today, if any change occurs in this matter in the Arab attitude then it is for the worse. Israel has no choice but to act to prevent terrorist activity.

HATZOFE says that if President Sarkis is a pawn in Syria's hands, incapable of answering the prime minister's appeal independently, the majority of the Lebanese people desire liberty, law and order, and are entitled to demand the withdrawal of the conquering army, removal of the terrorists and solution of the refugee problem.

HAMODI'A writes that the peace process we desire will not be making any progress through an appeal to Lebanon. That state requires considerable courage to detach itself from the circle in which it has been unwittingly caught. No dramatic appeal, even if its intentions are good and desirable, can help it and is to be doubted whether Mr Begin is capable of breaking that circle.

OMER agrees with opposition leader Shim'on Peres, who mocked the prime minister's proposal. The paper stresses at the same time, however, that Mr Begin was right on two points: on the peace proposal and on the demand for the withdrawal of the Syrian Army. Also the proposal to settle the Arab refugees in rich and empty Arab countries is not very practical, but it is just and deserves to constitute a basic Israeli principle in the Arab refugee issue.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETINGS CONTINUE

TA071419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The quote of today: We will not prematurely impose love on you. Brig Gen Dov Si'on said this to members of the Egyptian delegation in the meeting in Al-'Arish. For the first time since the beginning of the talks, professional civilians are participating in the coordinating committee. They will discuss civilian problems such as water and electricity supplies, welfare and furniture problems and so on. Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports from Al-'Arish: [Begin recording]

[Melman] It seems that the inhabitants of Al-'Arish have gotten used to the presence of the Egyptian delegation since today, as opposed to yesterday, there were no displays of joy and enthusiasm which welcomed the Egyptian delegation and journalists. For the first time since the negotiations started, civilian representatives participated on both sides. The Egyptian civilian delegation is headed by the secretary of the northern district of the Sinai civil administration. Other participants are the mayors from the area of Rummanah and Khirbah as well as officials dealing with issues of agriculture, electricity and water.

The Israeli delegation is composed of officials from the industry and commerce, health, labor and other ministries.

As usual, the meeting opened with greetings by the two chairmen. Here are the remarks made by the head of the Egyptian military delegation, Brig Gen Sayf ad-Din.

[Ad-Din--in Arabic followed by Hebrew Translation] It is necessary to overcome any obstacles that may arise in the course of the handover to Egyptian sovereignty.

[Melman] Thus, the time factor is very vital. The head of the Israeli delegation, Brig Gen Dov Si'on, pledged that Israel would transfer and put all the data in its possession at the disposal of the Egyptian delegation.

[Si'on] In our talks, we will not deal with issues corcerning the respective governments. Despite the fact we want peace and good neighborly relations we will not force full love on you prematurely.

[Melman] Among other things, the issues dealt with by the subcommittees are: supplying electricity to Al-'Arish and its vicinity; supplying water; health, welfare and employments problems; trade and so on. It seems that at this stage there is no intention to reach final conclusions, but to exchange information and hear the requests of both sides.

AL-'ARISH LABOR OFFICE MANAGER TO CONTINUE IN POST

TA071217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[Text] Isma'il (Raduan), the local manager of the labor and vocational training office in Al-'Arish, has received an official letter appointing him to continue in his post when the area is returned to Egyptian rule. The letter of appointment was signed by the Egyptian manpower and vocational training minister, Muhammad Sa'd Ahmad. The letter was delivered to him by the head of the Egyptian civilian committee which arrived in Al-'Arish today to discuss the arrangments in the area with a similar Israeli committee.

Egypt has not yet decided whether to allow workers from Al-'Arish to continue working in Israel after the evacuation of the area. Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that the issue is being discussed at a high level in Egypt. The chairman of the Egyptian committee expects a positive decision.

HA'ARETZ PUBLISHES PRINCIPLES OF BEGIN'S AUTONOMY PLAN

TA080850 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 May 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By HA'ARETZ political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] The autonomy plan which Prime Minister Menahem Begin has submitted ends with a unilateral Israeli declaration which states that Israel will neither tolerate nor permit a Palestinian state ever being established in the territories of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, because it will constitute a lethal threat to Israel's existence and security. A second declaration determines that at the end of the 5 years of autonomy Israel will demand the realization of its unquestionable right of sovereignty over the territories of Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Mr Begin's autonomy plan was presented to the 11-man committee last week and has been kept secret until now. Its principles became available to the HA'ARETZ correspondent yesterday. The plan is written in English, and contains 30 clauses which cover five pages. It carries the heading: Proposal for Full Autonomy for the Arab Inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, and the Maintaining of the Jewish Settlements in Those Territories. At the end of the 30 clauses, the document is divided by a line under which the two said declarations appear, probably to emphasize that they are not a part of the autonomy proposal, but that they represent an Israeli position.

Most of the clauses of the plan repeat the autonomy plan which the Cabinet had endorsed and which was submitted to the Knesset on 28 December 1977. Some of these clauses have now been changed by Mr Begin and adapted to the Camp David accord formulations. To the original plan of 26 clauses, four new ones have now been added.

The following are the main points of the updated plan as it will be discussed at today's session of the 11-man committee entrusted by the government with the formulation of Israel's stand on the nature of the autonomy:

--The Israeli military government and its civilian administration will withdraw once the self-governing authority is established.

--An administrative autonomy will prevail in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza for the inhabitants, an administrative autonomy which will be chosen freely by them and which will replace the military government.

--The number of members of the elected administrative council will total 11.

--Every inhabitant aged 18 and above--regardless of nationality--will be entitled to vote for the administrative council.

--Every inhabitant over the age of 25 whose name appears in the list of candidates for the administrative council will be entitled to be elected to it.

--The administrative council will have its seat in Bethlehem.

--All administrative issues relating to the autonomy inhabitants will come under the responsibility of the administrative council.

--The administrative council will be operated through 11 departments, and will elect its own chairman.

--Security and the public order will come under the authority of Israel. The combating of terrorism, subversion and violence in any form will be in the hands of Israel's security elements.

--The inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be able to choose between Israeli and Jordanian citizenship.

--Those opting for Israeli citizenship will be entitled to vote in Knesset elections, and those choosing Jordanian citizenship will be able to vote in elections to the Jordanian parliament.

--Every Israeli citizen will be entitled to purchase land in the autonomous regions; autonomy inhabitants adopting Israeli citizenship will be able to purchase land in Israel.

--The IDF will withdraw and redeploy in specific zones within the autonomy boundaries.

--An election committee will be set up, made up of representatives from Israel, Egypt and Jordan which will organize the elections to the administrative council and supervise their regularity; its representatives will sit on the balloting committees, in which representatives of the competing parties will also take part.

--The land needed for the army and for Jewish settlements will be under Israeli control. Noncultivated state lands will be in Israeli hands.

Private land will not be expropriated except for explicit public purposes, such as the laying of railway lines or the paving of roads, as well as purely military requirements. Full and rapid monetary compensation will be given for expropriations.

--Since water resources affect the entire area and require regional planning, the State of Israel will be responsible for water planning, under an understanding with the administrative council.

--The Jewish residents of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be governed by Israeli law.

--Freedom of movement between Israel and the autonomous regions will be guaranteed.

The plan also reiterates the clauses of the autonomy proposal concerning the setting-up of joint committees with Jordan for clarifying questions pertaining to the autonomy inhabitants' voting for the Jordanian parliament, subjects relating to the law prevailing in the autonomous regions and to determine criteria for emigration into the autonomous region (the administrative council will be represented on the two latter committees).

Reservations on the part of ministers regarding some of the clauses of Begin's plan are anticipated at today's meeting of the 11-man committee, although basically it seems to be acceptable to most of the committee members. Among other things, some of the ministers are expected to voice reservations at the extent of authority this plan accords to the administrative council through the activities of the 11 departments in it. Some members of the 11-man committee fear that these powers are too broad, and should be defined in greater detail so as to avoid situations embarrassing to Israel. Reservations are also expected over the fact that the plan does not explicitly mention that the source of authority under the autonomy will be Israeli law. There will probably also be reservations on the insufficiently clearly worded clause dealing with Israel's control of land in the autonomous regions.

LABOR PARTY ATTACKS BEGIN'S AUTONOMY PLAN

TA072018 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[Text] The Labor Party's political forum today attacked the prime minister's autonomy program and defined it as dangerous for Israel's security. The Labor Party's political forum held a discussion today on the issue of the autonomy and Dr Burg's proposal to hold meetings with the Alinement heads on this issue. Here is the report by our correspondent on political affairs, Nissim Mish'al. [Begin videotape]

[Mish'al] The main subject which occupied the Labor Party today, along with a series of other issues in the spheres of society and economics, was the autonomy. The party's political forum first discussed Dr Burg's proposal to hold meetings with Shim'on Peres, Yitzhaq Rabin and Hayim Tzadoq. If Dr Burg, most of the participants said, wants to hear the views of the Labor Party, he must appeal officially and submit the prime minister's autonomy proposal to us. Only then will we decide whether there is any reason to meet with him. But MK Yitzhaq Rabin had another opinion: I was invited personally, he said, and I intend to meet with Dr Burg without conditions. The participants discussed the prime minister's autonomy plan later, with all the speakers completely against it.

[Yig'al Allon] The prime minister's proposal on the nature of the autonomy does not appear reasonable to me, both from the Jewish and the Arab viewpoints.

He regards his autonomy plan as a model for a permanent solution, while the Camp David agreements determine that the autonomy will be an interim settlement. I also reject, out of hand, the impertinent claim by the prime minister's office that the Alinement's opposition to the prime minister's proposal is a sort of unpatriotic act. I think that were the prime minister's proposal to be accepted, it would put an end to the Jewish and democratic character of the State of Israel and nevertheless I do not dare say that it is unpatriotic, but it is mistaken.

[Mish'al] And, along with the criticism leveled at the prime minister's program, those present again indicated the Labor Party's program as the alternative program to that of Mr Begin.

[MK Shlomo Hillel] We are proposing to determine spheres within it so that, in the final analysis, we will not deal with this autonomy from a position like that of the prime minister, one of all or nothing. Now we speak about all, in the end it will finish up with nothing; but we must come to the position of the Labor Party, which supports territorial compromise, as a compromise which brings with it security for Israel and a solution to the problem of the inhabitants of the West Bank, Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

[Mish'al] The Labor Party will again discuss the autonomy program and Dr Burg's proposal to hold meetings on this issue with the heads of the party next week, at the meeting of the party's office. [end videotape]

DAVAR: EGYPTIAN REPORTAGE ON SOVIET DELEGATION 'A TRICK'

TA071535 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 May 79 p 5 TA

[Dov Appel article: "The Soviet Delegation--Illusions and Exaggerations"]

[Excerpts] The Israeli citizens first heard about the exciting event that is going to take place in the next few days when the television "Mabat Lahadashot" anchorman reported on 4 April [date as published]: "The Egyptian news agency reports from Moscow that a high-level Soviet delegation is to arrive in Israel soon to discuss the renewal of the diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union."

The editors of "Mabat Lahadashot" were not satisfied, and they accosted authorized sources in Jerusalem in order to receive clarifications. The circles declined to make any response to the interpretation of the Egyptian news agency, but confirmed with satisfaction that the Soviet delegation will indeed be headed by a senior Soviet personality and that he is Aleksandr Ruben, the IZVESTIYA political correspondent, who is an associate of Brezhnev.

The following day, the Israeli announcer repeated this announcement quoting "political circles in Jerusalem" and remarking that a high-level Soviet delegation would indeed arrive in Israel. With regard to the Soviet delegation's "high level" he also provided the Israeli press with lots of information accompanied by far-reaching speculation and sensational headlines.

Nevertheless, it seems that we are in fact experiencing a rather successful trick by the Egyptian news agency and perhaps, to be more exact, by the Egyptian Embassy in Moscow, intended to emphasize the Soviet policy's duplicity with respect to the Arab nations.

On the one hand the Soviet Union is condemning As-Sadat as a traitor for forsaking the Arab national interests while assuming the air of a loyal ally of the Arab nations in their struggle against the Israeli belligerency, while on the other hand it is sending a delegation to Israel headed by a senior personality who is "closely associated" with Brezhnev in order to take the initial steps to renew diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The unnamed political circles in Jerusalem swallowed the Egyptian bait and passed it on to the Israeli newspapers, which handed it to the reader in a palatable manner. Which Israeli would not like our relations with the Soviet Union to improve?

But actually this story about the senior Soviet delegation about to come to Israel has less than a little bit of truth to it. The head of the delegation, Aleksandr Ruben, is a serious commentator who has for years been writing favorably about the "detente" problems. That is why at the time Western correspondents attached to his name the title of Brezhnev's follower and his loyal follower in IZVESTIYA. The other members of the delegation are people very distant from any high rank.

If Chairman Brezhnev wanted to pass to Israel a message about his desire to open a new page in Israeli-Soviet Union relations, or look into the possibility of taking the first step toward renewing the diplomatic ties, then he could easily do so through Washington Ambassador Dobrynin or through the secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, both of whom never hesitate to call on our embassy in Washington if necessary.

At the same time, it is clear that if Aleksandr Ruben has anything to say to anyone from the "political circles" in Jerusalem, he could always do so. Neither is there doubt that the members of the delegation will be able to contact anyone in Israel--including members of the press and public figures--and freely discuss the improvement of Israeli-Soviet relations.

One should take this opportunity to point out that ever since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, an improvement could be detected in the Hebrew language broadcasts of the Moscow radio "Peace and Progress." After As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, the news editors and the commentators of the Moscow radio "Peace and Progress" often broadcast commentaries translated from Russian which clarified to the Hebrew-language listeners that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty contradicts the Arab's national interests because it serves Israeli interests and U.S. imperialism. I had the opportunity to listen to a broadcast in Yiddish (within the framework of the program "Peace and Progress" which explained that Zionism is the tool of the large Jewish bourgeoisie which has economically taken over the United States and has attained control over Israel economically and politically. The anti-Semitic note of the broadcast proved that it was originally written in Russian and was translated into Yiddish for "Peace and Progress."

These Hebrew and Yiddish broadcasts emanating from Moscow created the impression that the Soviet broadcasting station was permeated by international Zionist agents provocatively trying to create a negative attitude among the Jewish listeners in Israel and abroad to the Soviet policy.

However, following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty the situation has changed. The "Peace and Progress" broadcast carries reports and commentaries making it clear to the Hebrew listeners that the Soviet Union supports Israel's true interests.

On Saturday evening I heard the "Peace and Progress" commentator say that the allegations that the Soviet Union is hostile to Israel are unfounded; the opposite is true: The Soviet Union indeed supports the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and their own state, but clearly there is room in the Middle East for a Jewish state alongside a Palestinian-Arab state and the establishment of such a state is a necessary precondition for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Such a broadcast in Hebrew, on the eve of the arrival of the Soviet delegation, headed by the IZVESTIYA commentator, to Israel shows that the trend is to somewhat improve the Soviet Union's image in the eyes and ears of Jewish population in Israel, just as the release of the dissidents served this goal with respect to U.S. Jewry. Every positive step should, of course, be commended.

Yet one should point out that the broadcasts of the Soviet broadcasting station in Arabic never mention to their listeners the Soviet support for Israel's right to exist. In short: One can say that there is some change for the better in Moscow's informational conduct toward Israel and world Jewry, but that the anti-Israel line of propaganda directed toward the Arab world still continues.

This is a parenthetical remark. And let me add that the Soviet Union continues to remind the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular that it supports, and will support, not only the establishment of a Palestinian state in areas conquered by Israel during the Six-Day War, but also the return of the refugees to their former homes within Israeli territory.

One can ask whether indeed 'Arafat really and truly believes that the Soviets are willing and able to support him effectively in his struggle toward establishing a Palestinian state in the West Bank and returning the Palestinians to the green line, even if--at this stage--he is only prepared to dream of a democratic Palestinian state to be established on the ruins of Israel.

And one can also ask whether people in Moscow indeed think that these promises to the Palestinians would make it easier for the Soviet Union to play an active role in the implementation of a just and lasting peace between Israel and the Arab nations. As long as the answer to this question cannot be obtained, it is legitimate to strongly doubt the rumors about the Soviet Union's serious intention to change its relations with Israel and maintain a realistic policy toward the problems of our region. One can only believe that Moscow is trying to clear up to some extent the foul atmosphere that has prevailed for years in the stretch between Moscow and Jerusalem.

AL-QUDS FAVORS 'PALESTINIAN ENTITY' AS INITIAL STEP

JN050910 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 30 Apr 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "An Issue of a Land and a People"]

[Text] Following the increasing talk about the Palestinian entity and the call for its establishment, there comes the necessity to guarantee this entity's continuity, so that it can be a solid basis for exercising Palestinian sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Of course there is no Palestinian or Arab disagreement over the necessity to establish this entity. The disagreement is only on the timing and the methods of implementation.

To guarantee its success, this entity must be a crystallization of a Palestinian identity, asserting the true national unity of the Palestinian people at home and abroad, both with regard to destiny and to objective.

The Palestinian entity will be a move toward making the world understand that the Palestine question is an issue of a land and a people, not a problem of refugees and how to repatriate them. Therefore, it goes without saying that the United States and Israel must first recognize the fait accompli represented by the PLO's existence as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. There should also be cooperation with the PLO in the coming phase.

It is now necessary to enable the Palestinians to actually rule themselves by themselves, through their entity, not just to run their local affairs through the so-called self-administration for the population rather than for the land. The Palestinians must not be treated as a subdued minority, subservient or belonging to a state that exercises sovereignty over them. The Palestinians are not Iranian or Iraqi Kurds or Spanish Basques. They are a people with a cause and a homeland. They have every right to have their own entity, as do other peoples in the world.

Recognizing and dealing with these facts is the guarantee for achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question, which is the crux of the Middle East issue.

ASH-SHA'B ACCUSES JORDAN OF ADOPTING 'TWO-FACED' POLICY

JN051304 Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 30 Apr 79 pp 1, 5 JN

[Editorial: "Limited Options"]

[Text] There are increasing statements by Jordanian officials these days that the Jordanian regime is under U.S. pressure to enter the circle of the imperialist settlement in the region. Undoubtedly, this regime is going through an embarrassing phase, where it has to choose one of several options in determining its future policy.

Since Amman has rejected the Camp David agreements and the bilateral treaty for reasons other than those that prompted other Arab states to reject the agreements and treaty, the U.S. pressure that Amman is talking about cannot be faced by making vague statements, adopting conflicting two-faced stands and using the conflict between Riyadh and Washington as a cover.

If Amman is indeed serious about rejecting U.S. plans in the region and believes that Washington wants to dissolve the Jordanian political entity and to establish a Palestinian home in its place, then these plans cannot be opposed by further dependence on imperialism and the dispatch of delegations to imperialist states, but by consolidating ties with the rejectionist Arab nationalist forces and adopting a domestic policy based on widening the scope of democracy and political action for Jordanians and Palestinians, abolishing all oppressive policies and practices and freeing the Jordanian economy and the military structure from subservience to imperialism.

The Arab nationalist forces have extended their hand to Amman to help it face the dangers of the current phase. However, all indications--including the incidents witnessed by the universities and refugee camps in Jordan--show that the Jordanian regime is not serious about confronting the imperialist policy.

The logic governing the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog calls for the pooling of as many Arab forces as possible.

This logic was also behind the enormous aid that many Arab states, including those that had tense relations with Amman, have pledged to Jordan. But this doubledealing, these vague positions and avoidance of firm stands will only lead to cutting off all the bridges built during the past few months between Amman and all the effective Arab nationalist forces.

JERUSALEM MAYOR ON DANGERS FACING ARABISM

JN071229 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 May 79 pp.1, 19 JN

[Text] Jerusalem Mayor Rawhi al-Khatib has stated that the most serious danger facing the Arabism of Jerusalem is the continued Zionist plan to evacuate about 18,000 Arabs residing in the Islamic quarters of Jerusalem around the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, and to demolish the Arab and Islamic cultural properties there. Al-Khatib said that this situation represents the greatest threat and challenge facing the Arabism of the holy city.

Al-Khatib stressed the need to understand the gravity of this plan and to take action to foil it, particularly since the Israeli occupation authorities are exerting various forms of pressure under various pretexts to Judaize the holy city.

Al-Khatib said that another danger menacing the Arabism of Jerusalem is represented in the increasing expropriation of the remaining Arab land around Jerusalem and the establishment of further settlements in the villages of Abu Dis, Al-'Ayzariyah, 'Anata and Al-Jib. The Israeli authorities aim at expanding settlements and filling the gaps in the belt of settlements around the holy city. This is evident because the Israeli Cabinet recently announced a freeze on construction in various areas of occupied Palestine and an expansion of construction in Jerusalem within the framework of greater Jerusalem. This plan is aimed at annexing nine Arab cities, 60 villages and 250,000 Arabs under Israeli sovereignty.

Al-Khatib said that another danger currently facing Jerusalem is the Israeli occupation authorities attempts to Judaize the Jerusalem governorate electricity company. This is the largest Arab company in the area and provides electricity to 13 cities, 49 villages and five refugee camps with a population of 300,000 Arabs. The company belongs to municipalities and villages of the governorate and 400 Arabs are employed by it. The company is now threatened with having to declare bankruptcy for failure to pay 1 million Jordanian dinars to the occupation authorities. The company is also threatened with the cancellation of its concession because its generators cannot provide the area with electricity. The first shortage was created by forcing the company to charge less than cost for electricity. This led to the loss of profits and liquid funds. These issues have been and still are a subject of protest by the company's board of directors. The second shortage was caused by the occupation authorities forcing the company to provide their new settlements and quarters in the Arab area with electricity. This placed an unforeseen burden on the company. This burden is forcing the company to import and install new generators which it cannot afford.

IDF PLANES ATTACK TERRORIST BASES IN LEBANON

TA071407 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[Text] An hour ago IDF planes attacked terrorist concentrations in the area of the village Ar-Rayhan in Lebanon, north of Metulla. All our planes returned safely to their bases.

21 FORMER OFFICIALS EXECUTED 8 MAY

ID080928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 May 79 ID

[Text] On the basis of sentences issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Courts of Tehran at 0500 hours today, 21 agents of the previous regime were declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth for the crimes of waging war against God and the vice regent of the 12th imam, contempt toward the imam, inflicting torture and persecution on people and participating in the killing and massacring of people, and were immediately executed by firing squad. The trials of the criminals which began yesterday morning at the three departments of the Islamic Revolutionary Court continued until midnight when the court went into deliberation. The names of those executed by the firing squad are as follows:

Dr Javad Sa'id, former Majlis speaker and the last secretary general of the dissolved Rastakhiz Party;

Dr Mohammad Reza Ameli Tehrani, information minister in Sharif-Imami's cabinet and minister of education and training in Azhari's cabinet;

Dr Gholam Reza Kianpur, governor general of Azerbayjan and Esfahan and minister of information and justice in Hoveyda's cabinet;

Brig Gen ('Ali Fathi Amir), commander of the armored brigade of Hamadan and officer on duty in Tehran Military Governorate;

Col Hoseyn Ferdows-Makan, commander of the state gendarmerie staff headquarters and agent in the 1 February massacre in Revolution Square;

Maj Hoseyn Esfahanian Fard, commander of the transport unit of the capital's gendarmerie staff headquarters and agent in the 1 February massacre in Revolution Square;

Col Javad Makhfi, deputy chief of the police intelligence department, liaising between the police organization and the Joint Countersabotage Committee of SAVAK, and also liaising between the said committee and foreign advisers;

Maj 'Abdollah Nowruzi, a SAVAK chief interrogator in the Joint Countersabotage Committee;

Maj Ahmad Rustamkhani, member of the executive unity of the SAVAK Joint Countersabotage committee;

Capt Mohammad Qannad-Zadeh, transferred on officer on duty to SAVAK and supervisor of [words indistinct] in the Joint Countersabotage Committee;

Maj Asadollah Bakhtiari, member of the executive unity of the Joint Countersabotage Committee;

Capt Hoseyn Qalamkari, transferred on duty from the Noheh Brigade to SAVAK, supervisor of the Delir Brigade in the Joint Countersabotage Committee;

Sgt Mehdi Nejatian Moqaddas, transferred on duty from the Noheh Brigade to SAVAK, and member of the strike force of the Joint Countersabotage Committee;

Yadollah Shadmani, known as Esfandiari, [word indistinct] interrogator of Ivan prison and head of the SAVAK patrol brigade;

Warrant Officer 'Ali Khodadad Kordbacheh, member of the patrol, prosecution and supervision groups of the Javid Brigade;

'Ali Asghar Inandu, member of the Siahang Brigade and [word indistinct] supervisor in the SAVAK Joint Countersabotage Committee;

Hasan Nafar, supervisor of the Hamzeh Brigade, one of the patrol brigades of the Joint Countersabotage Committee of SAVAK;

Mohammad Mehdi (Nurali) head of the Bahar Brigade and patrol officer of the SAVAK Joint Countersabotage Committee;

Hamzeh Tofangchi, head of Hamzeh Brigade, one of the SAVAK patrol brigades;

Ahmad Hasani, supervisor of the Simor Brigade, one of the SAVAK patrol brigades;

and Fereydun Shad-Afza, a SAVAK torturer and interrogator.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS TO TEHRAN WOMEN, NOTES U.S., UK 'PLOTS'

LD072042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatolah Khomeyni to a group of women from Tehran on 6 May--recorded; place of speech not indentified, presumably in Qom]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: This is a miracle, a great miracle that has brought you, brothers and sisters, together in unity of expression and with clenched fists against satanic powers. It is an Islamic miracle, it is the force of Islam which has been manifested in you. It is the strength of faith which made you victorious in this struggle. It is a miracle that the martyrdom of a dear one gives rise to a sweeping wave in the world. A miracle made you overcome the tanks, the artillery and the guns, and made you fearless toward anything. It is the light of the Koran and that of Islam which is manifesting itself in your hearts and in the heart of the entire Iranian nation. It is due to the light of faith that has made you, the ladies, fearless of martyrdom.

The enemies should not imagine that with the martyrdom of great men of ours the movement will subside. This movement is flaring like a torch; this movement is on-going, and it will go on until all the roots of corruption have been pulled up. This movement will go on until the final victory, and whenever there is any possibility of it's weakening, the Almighty God somehow will rekindle it, intensify it. Our enemies are mistaken if they imagine that by killing us the hatred regime and its rule could return. The previous situation will not be restored. The Iranian nation will no longer accept the past situation. The United States is mistaken. The U.S. and British plotters and others are mistaken. These plots will have no effect. We have smashed the great dike and these droplets are insignificant.

I thank the sisters who have come here and who are supporting the movement by their action. May God protect you and preserve you for Islam.

You have made a great contribution to this movement. It is up to you to make the movement bear fruit. My greetings and salutations to you, dear sisters, and all the brothers and sisters in the nation, to all Muslims. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR UNITY OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

LD071943 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] The Somali ambassador was received by Imam Khomeyni today. While expressing condolences on the martyrdom of Professor Motahhari, the ambassador stated on behalf of the Somali Government and people: They support your position regarding the Palestine issue and reaffirm your eminence's wise, anti-imperialist and antiracist policy, particularly the policy of cutting off oil to South Africa.

Imam Khomeyni said in reply: I thank you for bearing a message of condolences on behalf of the Somali president, government and people on the great tragedy which has been inflicted upon us--upon the Iranian nation and even upon the Islamic nation. However, we must give such martyrs for the cause of Islam. From the outset this praiseworthy religion has been propagated thanks to martyrdom. Islam is proud of having given great martyrs for God and for the goal. We, too, are proud of giving martyrs for God and the goal. This will not be our last martyr. For us life in this world is immaterial, for it is the goal that we are concerned about; it is for the goal that we are striving. Since we are on our path of the goal, we welcome whatever may happen. Our movement is for an Islamic goal; it has not been for Iran alone. The thing about it is, however, that Iran has been the starting point. The movement has been for establishing justice and, I must say, all the people the world over share this. Thus, it is imperative that all Muslims should participate in the Islamic movement in unison. If the unity of expression of the Iranian nation, with its great objective of establishing justice, were achieved over the expanse of the Islamic countries, this would create a tremendous power which no superpower could withstand.

Imam Khomeyni said: As for our support for Palestine and our hatred for Israel, I must say that this is nothing new. For nearly 20 years now we have been discussing these issues and have called upon the Arab states and other Muslims to cooperate. If the Arab states had come together, the tragedies would not have befallen Palestine and the holy city. But the Arab states did not listen to our advice, and the differences that the hands of foreigners created among them are still present. One of these differences has stemmed from the shameful Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Since there is not enough political maturity in them, the Arab states have not been able to resolve their problems and difficulties and have submitted to such treachery and such a shameful treaty, which has led to further differences among the Islamic states, something which is a cause of extreme sadness.

The Imam added: As for our relations with other governments, there are a number of diplomatic relations which the government has established and strengthened. However, relations with Islamic states should always be strong. Islamic states should act as a single state, as they are one single society. They should all gather under one banner, for the Muslims have one single book and one single messenger; they should always be united. If this is achieved and unity is brought about in every respect, they will gain a power greater than the greatest power on earth.

In conclusion, I thank your president and your government and nation, and I hope that all Muslims will achieve health and happiness and will be delivered of the evil of foreigners.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE ON ISLAMIC MINISTERS MEETING

LD071754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Mr Rokeddin Ashtiani, former Iranian ambassador to Rabat, will leave for Rabat tomorrow at the head of a delegation of Iranian officials to participate in the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries in Rabat. A reliable source at the Foreign Ministry has confirmed this report. With regard to the agenda of the talks and the topics to be raised this Foreign Ministry source said that the conference will discuss the question of expelling or (?boycotting) Egypt, the issue of Jerusalem, the issue of the missing Lebanese Shi'ite leader Imam Musa as-Sadr, the election of a secretary general and the setting up of a cultural center in Egypt. He said: Although in the past this conference has been influenced by conservative groups, a progressive front is gradually gaining in strength and it will play a more effective role in the future.

According to a PARS correspondent dispatched to Rabat, the 10th conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries will open tomorrow with the slogan "Palestine and Noble Jerusalem" and with a speech by King Hasan II. Some 41 countries are participating in the conference. The vice chairman of the Islamic conference and the conference spokesman has told the PARS correspondent that more than 20 proposals and suggestions have been raised by the participants in the preliminary commission of the conference and these will be included in the agenda.

BAZARGAN SENDS MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI ON MOTAHHARI DEATH

LD071242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has expressed condolences to Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian nation on the occasion of the martyrdom of the great Islamic thinker Ayatollah Mortezal Motahhari. We start the detailed midday news of the voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the message of Mr Bazargan:

[Bazargan--begin recording] We are from God and shall return to him. Six days have passed from the great crime, the soul-consuming martyrdom of Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari. I beseech God's grace and forgiveness for the deceased, for those who caused a whole nation to mourn and who soiled the revolution I send my curses and my dejection. Once again, I express my condolence to the family of the deceased and the illustrious leader of the revolution and to the Iranian nation.

My acquaintance and cooperation with Motahhari started after the 1953 coup d'état and at the beginning of the formation of national resistance and the creation of Islamic societies. To be brief, Ayatollah Motahhari placed himself at the service of the original openminded and antimaterialistic Islamic movement and was in touch with the educated, intelligent and openminded classes.

The spiritual leaders in Iran, who during the constitutional revolution had a firm and holy alliance with the nation, with politics and with the liberation movements, later adopted an isolated and indifference position and in some ways they even opposed all that was known as civilization and the various forms of modernization which were presented from the West. This condition of separation and alienation and even antagonism between the educated people and the spiritual leaders created a separation between religion and civilization or religion and science, especially modern scientific learning. The Pahlavi government attempted [words indistinct] to widen this separation and antagonism. But as with everything in this world, every action has a reaction. Against the Pahlavi policy the youth, the educated and openminded classes turned toward religion and the spiritual leaders turned toward society.

One of the famous pioneers of this process was Ayatollah Taleqani, and so far as I know, after Taleqani it was Motahhari. In the same way in Mashad, Mr Shari'ati followed the same path and the same role there. Of course, many educated, valued and effective people joined this caravan, this useful and effective caravan. These great people devoted themselves to the education and training of the educated people, the administrative or university people and helped to open their minds. But while cooperating and mixing with the students and the university people, they also became more learned, more experienced and more aware. Gradually they began to follow the same path as the emancipated Muslim students, and took part in their battles against ignorance, corruption and oppression. Of course each person acted according to his own method and style. They tried to find answers to social and intellectual problems and, in later years, to political and ideological struggles of the openminded young people from the viewpoint of Islam and the Islamic faith.

Ayatollah Motahhari, at the beginning of [word indistinct], due to the trust and the acquaintance that the illustrious leader of the revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni had with him, became an official, useful and effective member of the Revolutionary Council. Before he could finish what he started, in revenge for his faithful struggles over many years against Marxism, he was martyred by an anti-Islamic and antirevolution bullet. The memory of his services will remain forever and [words indistinct] of the revolution will be added to his memory. [end recording]

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH FRG OFFICIALS IN BONN

LD072254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, Interior Ministry political under secretary who is visiting Europe as a special envoy of Prime Minister Bazargan to investigate the problems and shortcomings at Iranian embassies and consulates in a number of European countries, has held a number of meetings with FRG political and government officials.

At a meeting in Bonn between Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i and Herr Lamsdorff, the federal German economics minister, the question of the decision of the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic to drop the purchase of nuclear [as heard] submarines at a cost of 50 billion rials was raised. The officials of the two countries agreed that, without incurring any penalties for terminating the contract or paying any compensation, Iran could, instead of purchasing the nuclear submarines, take advantage of German advanced technology in such areas as agriculture, animal husbandry, the production of protein from marine sources, and insecticides.

Under the agreement reached between the federal German economics minister and our country's Interior Ministry political under secretary, the Iranian Government will use the funds earmarked under the agreement for the purchase of nuclear submarines to purchase only agricultural and industrial machinery and equipment needed to reinforce key, fundamental industries and to move away from assembly industries.

Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, Interior Ministry political under secretary, also held meetings in Bonn with Wischnewski, the federal German minister of state for international affairs, and a number of high-ranking German Foreign Ministry and Interior Ministry officials. In the course of these meetings, Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, as a special envoy of the prime minister of the provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic, described the basic framework of the Islamic republic and its economic and political programs and objectives to the German officials. He informed them that Iran could not pursue its previous policy toward Israel because the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic seeks to support the aspirations of the oppressed people of Palestine, and that Iran will continue its support until the Palestinians return to their original homeland.

The Interior Ministry political under secretary also informed the federal German minister of state and other German officials of the highlights of the future economic programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and stated that the strengthening of key industries and the movement away from imperialist assembly industries, the development and equipping of agricultural enterprises and assistance to the agricultural sector in achieving self-sufficiency, and, in subsequent stages, the focusing on heavy industry, are among the initial programs of the economic objectives of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

One of the important issues that was raised at the meeting between Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i and the federal German minister of state concerned the prejudiced and untrue reports in some of that country's press regarding the Iranian Islamic Republic. In the course of the meeting, evidence and examples to prove the tendentious attitude of a number of German publications were produced. Wischnewski, the federal German minister of state for international affairs, expressed regret over the attitude of some newspapers and magazines and stated that, in view of the fact that such untrue material might harm relations and friendship between Iran and Germany, the official federal government spokesman has been assigned to investigate the matter personally.

In describing the foreign policy of the Iranian Islamic Republic, the Interior Ministry political under secretary stated during his meetings with German officials, Iran's future policy vis-a-vis other countries will be based on Iran's independence and absolute freedom; our relations with any country will be based on the degree of respect that such a country has for Iran's independence, freedom and territorial integrity. Thus, it will be up to the governments of other countries to set a limit on the scope of their relations with us based on these principles.

FORMER SECURITY GUARD COMMANDER TRIED, EXECUTED

LD071756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] The third bench of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran has concluded the investigation into the charges brought against Brig Gen Fazlollah Nazemi, former commander of the Security Guard, and issued the death sentence against him.

The court hearing had been delayed for a few days because Brigadier General Nazemi had claimed he had joined Iran's revolution, but after an investigation the court rejected his claim. The death sentence was carried out this morning.

The charges brought against him were his collaboration with the previous regime, direct participation in killing and injuring the people, sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God.

TEHRAN BUS COMPANY URGES WORKERS NOT TO DISRUPT WORK

LD071852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran and Suburbs United Bus Company today condemned the action taken by a number of saboteurs who have called on the company's workers to disrupt their work on Tuesday and go to Qom. The company announced that tomorrow, Tuesday, the company will not be closed. The statement issued by the company is as follows:

In view of the fact that the satanic interests of a group of agitators and plotters have been endangered as a result of the Islamic and popular movement, these people are trying to create unrest among the country's workers.

These mercenaries and collaborators of the former regime issued a statement yesterday, calling on technical staff drivers and bus conductors of the company to abandon their work on Tuesday and go to Qom. Considering that the company should always remain in the service of the public, the company's personnel must not under any circumstances leave their work. In this way they will prove their solidarity with the Iranian Muslim's revolution with their hard work and ceaseless efforts.

Consequently, this is to inform all workers that there is no specific program for tomorrow, Tuesday, that they are expected to report for work and thus nip in the bud the plots hatched by a handful of collaborators.

BORDER RESIDENTS URGED TO HUNT 'ANTIREVOLUTION ELEMENTS'

LD071256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] A number of guilty antirevolution elements have attempted to flee from the country, and it was announced today that some of the abject agents of the hated Pahlavi regime are hiding in the mountainous regions near the borders. The prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued an announcement asking all the villagers, tribes and brave inhabitants of the regions near the borders the country--in the spirit of patriotism and to safeguard the manifestations of the Islamic revolution of Iran--to continuously strive to identify these people and at the earliest opportunity report them to the local committees. It is hoped that in this way the guilty individuals and the antirevolution elements will not be able to leave the country or hide in the mountains, where the brave tribes and valiant dwellers of the border areas live.

REVOLUTION GUARDS CITE LOOTING BY IMPOSTERS

LD071130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] The Revolutionary Guards Corps today issued its first announcement, which follows:

In the name of God. The opportunist elements have been trying constantly to achieve their ugly ends by creating a polluted atmosphere and contaminating the present pure and clean climate of the garden of freedom, where the young sapling of martyrdom is in the process of taking root and creating a rejuvenating breeze for the oppressed people of the world. How ignorant and immoral these people are.

According to some reports, for some time now a number of people calling themselves members of revolutionary committees and officials of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps have been looting people's property and households by threats and intimidations, after entering houses in Tehran and the provinces. While condemning these ugly actions, the Revolutionary Guards Corps alerts the noble people of Iran, particularly the citizens of Tehran, that no official has the right to enter houses without presenting his identification card and a written order by the Revolutionary Guards and the Revolutionary Committee. This is decreed by the Islamic public prosecutor. It is hoped that immediate steps will be taken to arrest these opportunist individuals and hand them over to the nearest police station or the center of one of the 14 committees in Tehran and other parts of the country. Meanwhile, such incidents can be reported to the information staff of the corps by telephoning numbers 234219 and 234220.

IRANIAN PRESS COMMENTS ON JALLUD'S VISIT

LD071928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[From the press review: AYANDEGAN and PAYAM-E KHALQ on the visit to Iran by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of Libya]

[Text] Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud of Libya ended his visit in Iran yesterday and left our country's capital. AYANDEGAN writes on this: The second strongman of Libya who arrived in Iran on 23 April, met with all the leaders of Iran including Ayatollah Khomeyni and Mehdi Bazargan, Iranian prime minister. He invited Bazargan to visit Libya. Informed sources said that the results of Jallud's visit are positive. The same sources pointed out that very important matters such as the establishment of strategic ties between Tehran and Tripoli were discussed between the two sides and tangible results were obtained. It is conjectured that with the extension of his stay in Iran, Jallud intended to lay down the foundations of a Tehran-Tripoli axis.

There is another article about Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud's visit in PAYAM-E KHALQ weekly as follows: With the realization of revolution in Iran today, the adverse affects of the antipeople policy of the past ought to be compensated through the adoption of revolutionary attitudes. In this way, through our relations with countries, governments and progressive revolutionary movements, such as the Palestinian, Libyan, Algerian, POLISARIO and Philippine movements and so forth, we can compensate for the blows inflicted by the satanic regime on Iran as well as on these movements and render all-round and active assistance to them.

And it is because of this belief that we decisively want closer relations and the establishment of stronger and cordial ties between Libya and Iran, and the Palestinian movement and Iran. It is through such relations and alinement that we can establish active links in the region so as to coordinate these progressive, antireaction, anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist policies and strengthen these movements in the pursuit of their aims. Such issues as the Imam as-Sadr story, regardless of how they are investigated by responsible authorities, ought not to obstruct the realization of active and revolutionary relations between Iran and Libya and thus blemish our decisive foreign policy which ought to be founded in antireaction and anti-imperialist principles and all-round support for movements and progressive and revolutionary countries.

PETROCHEMICALS DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON INDUSTRY SITUATION

LD051903 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Mr Rahim 'Abedi, director of the national petrochemical industries, in a discussion with the PARS reporter said:

We are at the moment having discussions with the BPG company, the contractor of the chemical fertiliser plant in Shiraz, concerning the enlargement of this plant and the continuation of the work here. Otherwise, under the direct supervision of our petrochemical industries, we shall give the work of the enlargement of the plant to other contractors. He added that the preliminary studies for the amalgamation of the Shiraz plants and the Shapur complex have been completed.

Mr Rahim 'Abedi added: We have had discussions with the foreign partners of the four units in Abadan, Khark, Ahvaz and with Iran-Nipon, offering to buy their shares at fair prices so that these four companies become 100 percent Iranian, but these discussions have still not reached the final stages, because the foreign shareholders have put a high price on their shares, and are reluctant to sell the shares of the Khark complex. Nevertheless, we are trying to lower the price through continued discussion. He then said: We shall not try to buy the shares of the Iran-Japanese complex until it is ready for production, due to its vast size. Perhaps in 2 years time when this factory starts production, if it is economical and if we are able to cope with the running of this complex from a technical point of view, we shall buy these shares, also, provided our Japanese partners are willing. At the end of his speech, Mr 'Abedi said: The Khark complex is now working at full capacity and the pipe factory in Ah'az has started production. The PBC unit in Abadan is also working at full capacity, and is producing marketable products. On the whole, the condition of the petrochemical units is satisfactory.

NVOI LABELS PRC ENEMY OF LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

TA071/40 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 30 April 1979 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, as enemies of national liberation movement, the leaders in Beijing have been (?approaching), more than ever, the most reactionary imperialist forces. For example, Beijing (?now) has close ties with the leaders of the fascist regime in Chile and with the racist regime of Rhodesia.

The Maoist leaders in Beijing are openly struggling against the liberation movement of Iraq. They have invited Moshe Dayan, minister of war [as heard] of Israel to visit Beijing, and they intend to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

Beijing pays special attention to the Continent of Asia. The Maoists are doing their best to penetrate Pakistan.

Together with the United States, the PRC is putting arms and ammunition at the disposal of the military regime of Pakistan, instigating an antiparty mentality in this country and paving the road to a fresh confrontation between the two countries.

Deeply concerned about [word indistinct] military treaties of SEATO in Southeast Asia and CENTO in the Middle East, centers of military agitation, Beijing is playing the role of a link between the treaty of aggression of NATO and the U.S. military bases in Asia. By establishing contact with the NATO pact, the PRC is trying to obtain weaponry from the European countries which are members of NATO. The Arabs call the PRC [word indistinct] of NATO and consider it to be a member of the North Atlantic Treaty.

The national and democratic anti-imperialist revolutionary victories in Iran and Afghanistan have aroused anxiety and harshness in Peking and in Washington. It is clearly known now that during the struggles of the people of Iran against the defunct shah's regime the U.S. Central Intelligance Agency coordinated its activities with the spy organizations of the PRC and Israel in order to support the former shah and to crush the revolutionary forces of Iran. Presently, the CIA is trying to use the spy organizations of Egypt and Israel and also Maoist groups inside and outside Iran against the revolutionary Government of Iran.

Beijing is not abstaining from any attempt to inflict harm upon the popular democratic order of Afghanistan. The Chinese are not concealing the fact that they are staunch enemies of revolutionary changes in this country.

Chinese advisers are participating in the training of Afghani counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan, and while arming (?them), they are shipping PRC-made weapons to Afghanistan in order to struggle against the popular government of that country.

In the Arab Emirates of the Persian Gulf and in that vicinity, Beijing is fanning anti-Iranian and anti-Afghani feelings through propaganda. On one hand the Maoists approach Americans, the reactionary regimes of Saudi Arabia, Oman and Bahrain and establish contact with the supporters of the fugitive shah, and on the other hand, the leaders of the PRC, together with the authorities of the imperialist United States and the ruling Government of Japan, struggle against the national and democratic movements in Asia.

It is known that Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese owl who is inclined toward the United States, said during his discussions with the U.S. senators who were visiting the PRC, that Beijing is ready to establish U.S. spying stations of [words indistinct] in the province of [word indistinct] to replace the ones which were closed down in Iran, provided that the United States of America trains the Chinese to work there and exchanges the information obtained with the PRC. These stations offer an excuse for the United States of America to (?accept) Deng Xiaoping's invitation for a U.S. military presence in the PRC and for its conversion into a police force which will crush the democratic movements in Asia.

All the efforts of Beijing to [word indistinct] the basic force to crush revolutions in Asia are futile. The peoples of Asia severely condemn the aggressive acts of China and (?vow) not to permit the Chinese to carry out their treacherous schemes.

AFGHANISTAN

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

BK051510 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Excerpt] Associate Professor Dr 'Abdorrashid Jalili, the minister of education, at the head of a delegation left for Morocco to participate in the conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries.

Prior to his departure, the minister of education said in an interview that the conference aims at the unity of Islamic countries and further consolidation of relations among them.

TARAKI ADDRESSES MENGAL TRIBAL ELDERS IN KABUL

BK061315 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Excerpts] The esteemed leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] yesterday morning received and addressed a number of elders of the Mengal tribe at Gulkhana Palace of the House of the People. He said: It gives me pleasure to meet you and have a sincere conversation. We, the people of Afghanistan, after long centuries were able to establish here such an order that would not be the order of the one single family, it would not be the order of one president but the order of all the toiling people.

Our great leader said: We have so far performed some tasks which are in the interest of the entire people. But the enemies of the country and our people, such as the reactionary circles of Pakistan, the fanatic leaders of Iran and the world imperialists do not even mention these good deeds of ours and plot against us. They fear us and think that this revolution that has occurred in Afghanistan will also happen there and in Iran and Pakistan too. The peasants, workers and other toilers will rise and will demand this right as the people of Afghanistan attained here. Hence, only one thing has [word indistinct] to them, that is to level false accusations at us that they are infidels. If they do not say this, what is it they say?

The Iranian fanatics intervened in Herat. They sent 4,000 soldiers in the guise of our Herati brothers there. But our brave and (?heroic) troops and the toilers of Herat taught them such a lesson that they will never forget. Pakistan, too, gives the fugitives and the famished merely four rotis [pieces of bread] and [word indistinct] of them sent 100 Pakistani soldiers in the guise of Afghans [word indinstinct] the young and the aged and the defenseless people, [words indistinct] so that the rights of the Pakhtoons and Baluchis may be overlooked. But their thoughts on intervention will bear no result. Now our people appreciate the revolution and still are appreciating them, [as heard] because we want to help them, make them owners of land and make all-round exertions for improving their life.

I am very happy that you have come here because our enemies, the Farangis [Westerners] and the Muslim-looking Farangis, allege that here numerous mosques were burned, mullahs have been killed, etc. It is extremely good that you see at close hand all this and that Shari'ath is enforced here. Mullahs exist because [words indistinct] and the mosques were not burnt but built.

Our genius and heroic leader Nur Mohammad Taraki said: Along with [words indistinct] we also eliminated corruption. Formerly it was also said that we will eliminate corruption but they could not eliminate it because they themselves took bribes and until the Great Sawr Revolution bribes were taken here openly. Now with the grace of Almighty God and with the [words indistinct] corruption has ended forever.

The great leader of the Sawr Revolution, with regard to the false propaganda of the enemies, said: We celebrated admirably the first anniversary of the Great Sawr Revolution. Before this celebration the Farangis and their agents said that we will not be able to observe this anniversary. The enemies of the khalgi [people's] state will not (?provide) us an opportunity to have this celebration. And in their way such a conflagration would erupt that would cause us great deal of losses. But they saw that we celebrated this anniversary most admirably and most (?fondly) and the fact that we [words indistinct].

What can our enemies say? The reactionaries in Pakistan give to our enemy dal and chapattis [lentil and bread]. They send them and in their guise their own soldiers to destroy roads and bridges here and kill children and the aged.

The great and heroic leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, in conclusion of his statement said: My recommendation to you is that when you return convey my greetings and best wishes to your people and impress upon them not to be deceived by the false lies and baseless accusations of the enemy. The enemy accuse us that [words indistinct] and in their words they have occupied this country. The fact is that in the past there existed specialists from the Soviet Union, America, Japan and other countries and now it is [words indistinct]. But our country is free and has an independent policy and permits no one to interfere in our internal affairs. Now our country is not like the past.

At the end, the representatives of the Mengal tribe expressed pleasure for all measures adopted by the state and considered them in compliance with Islamic Shari'ath and in the interest of all the toiling people of Afghanistan and prayed for the long life of the great leader and total victory of the Great Sawr Revolution.

KARACHI RADIO CITES KABUL ON AMNESTY FOR REFUGEES

BK061725 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 May 79 BK

[Text] Radio Kabul today reported that the government has announced amnesty for the Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran, asking them to return to Afghanistan within 20 days.

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER HAQ LEAVES FOR MOROCCO

BK051320 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Excerpt] The Bangladesh foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, left Dacca this morning for London on his way to Morocco to attend the 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference, which is beginning at Fez on Tuesday next. Professor Haq is leading an eight-member delegation.

PRESIDENT, PRESS WELCOME THATCHER'S VICTORY

BK061303 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 6 May 79 BK

[Text] Dacca, 6 May (AFP)--President Ziaur Rahman last night telephoned new British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and congratulated her on her "brilliant success."

President Zia during the conversation expressed confidence that cordial relations and friendly cooperation between their two Commonwealth countries will be further strengthened under her wise and able leadership.

Meanwhile, newspapers this morning welcomed the victory of the Conservative Party of Mrs Thatcher in Britain's mid-term elections. The government-owned English daily the Bangladesh TIMES in an editorial said the Tory victory in Britain is typical of a general swing towards conservatism in industrially advanced countries.

High on the agenda of Mrs Thatcher's government, the TIMES wrote, will be the question of the future of the immigrants in Britain. The immigrants boosted that country's working force at a time when the British economy needed more hands to run their expanding industries. These people, many of whose parents left home even half a century ago, are as good citizens as any white. It is, therefore, the moral responsibility of any government at 10 Downing Street to safeguard the interests of its immigrant citizens.

Mrs Thatcher will earn the respect of all peoples in the Commonwealth if her government takes a conscientious approach to the problem of immigrants and curbs any effort at imposing racist pressures, it added.

The largest circulated independent Bengali daily ITTEFAQ in an editorial, paid rich tributes to qualities of Mrs Thatcher. It said if under her leadership the health of the British economy recovers and chaotic conditions disappear, it can be said with certainty that the "democratic socialism" will find its grave in Britain.

INDIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SFRY'S VRHOVEC VISIT

BK071457 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 7 May 79 BK

["India-Yugoslav Joint Communique"--ISI headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of external affairs, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Josip Vrhovec, paid an official visit to India from May 5 to 7, 1979. During his stay in Delhi, the distinguished visitor was received by President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. He also called on Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai to whom he conveyed a personal message from the president of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Josip Broz Tito. The federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, renewed the invitation of President Tito and President of Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic to Prime Minister Morarji Desai to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and it was agreed that the visit will take place in June this year.

During his stay in Delhi, His Excellency Josip Vrhovec held talks with Atal Bihari Vajpayee on a wide range of subjects of mutual interest. The two ministers were assisted by--the Indian side: Somarendra Kundu, minister of state, Ministry of External Affairs; J.S. Mehta, foreign secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; U.S. Bajpai, secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; N.P. Jain, additional secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; A.R. Deo, joint secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; M. Dubey, joint secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; S.V. Purushottam, joint secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; and the Yugoslav side: Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Anjelko Blazevic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in India; Dragoslav Pejic, head of the Division for South and Southeast Asia, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Cvijeto Job, head of the group for the multilateral activities of nonaligned countries, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs: Dusan Litvinovic, minister counsellor, Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in New Delhi.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the steady development of India-Yugoslav relations which serves the interests of their two peoples. They reaffirmed their determination to consolidate further these relations by strengthening existing ties in the economic, commercial, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields. They also expressed their satisfaction with the recently signed agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, which would contribute to further development of cooperation between the two countries.

They exchanged views on international problems and noted that their views were identical or similar on various important issues. The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the continuing struggle of the peoples and nations of the world for full emancipation and independence. They, however, expressed their serious concern over the worsening crimes in various parts of the world, the increasing resort to use of force and foreign intervention, the continuing arms race and the widening gap dividing the developed countries from the developing countries. They believed that the spirit of detente must be universalized through the active participation of all nations and extended to all parts of the world. They believed that some of the most important challenges facing mankind today were hunger and poverty, ignorance and disease. The international situation underlined the need for the adherence to and consistent implementation of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment and the establishment of a new international economic order. They recognized the importance of strengthening the role of the United Nations in this regard. In particular, they stressed the need for strict respect for the principles of independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity of nations and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries in the conduct of international relations.

They also reviewed the tense situation in West Asia and expressed their belief that a just situation and durable peace in that region can be achieved only through a comprehensive solution of all outstanding problems. They accordingly called for the vacation by Israel of all the Arab territories occupied in 1977 and the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to an independent state of their own.

They fully supported the struggle of the people of southern Africa against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and called for impelmentation of the decisions adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries held in Maputo in January 1979.

They held as invalid the so-called elections organised recently by the illegal regime in Salisbury and called upon the members of the international community to strictly enforce the Un sanctions against the illegal regime. They fully supported the demand for the unconditional and full transfer of power to the true representatives of the people of Zimbabwe.

They also demanded the grant of full independence to the people of Namibia and the total and immediate withdrawal by South Africa from the entire territory of Namibia, including the Walvis Bay.

They expressed concern at the situation in Southeast Asia. The international community and especially the region as a whole had a vital interest that problems should be resolved peacefully with full respect to the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of the established frontiers and noninterference so that cooperative relations based on mutual respect can be developed between independent nations of the area.

India and Yugoslavia appreciated each other's policies and efforts in the quest for stability and good neighbourliness in their respective regions. The two ministers emphasised the necessity for renewed efforts in declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, free from big power rivalries. They also reaffirmed their support to the proposal of transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The two sides recalled their continuing and close cooperation in the nonaligned movement and other international forums and discussed the subjects likely to come up at the forthcoming meetings of the Coordinating Bureau and the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned countries for the successful outcome of these gatherings.

They expressed their belief that today more than ever before the basic principles and objectives of nonalignment were valid and appropriate for the resolution of international problems and strengthening of world peace. Taking note of the contribution made by the nonaligned countries in serving the cause of peace and stability they regretted that in recent years disputes between nonaligned countries were sometimes sought to be resolved through armed conflicts. The two sides expressed their conviction that bilateral problems should be settled peacefully and through negotiations.

They recalled that the nonaligned countries pursued independent policies based on the universal application of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They were convinced that the nonaligned movement should continue to lend its full support to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of foreign domination and exploitation. They agreed that the policy on nonalignment can play its positive role by continuing to be against multilateral military alliances, power blocs and the concept of spheres of influence of great powers. They were also convinced that strict adherence to the well-recognized principles of the nonaligned movement would preserve and strengthen its unity. They emphasized the determination of their governments to work together for preservation of the independent character and established principles of nonalignment and for the strengthening of solidarity, unity of action and cooperation among the nonaligned countries.

They recalled that the nonaligned and other developing countries had striven over the last several years towards the establishment of the new international economic order, convinced that through the fulfillment of this objective alone could they hope to strengthen and give substance to their independence. They were confident that in the forthcoming nonaligned gathering the movement would pursue this objective with renewed vigour.

They recalled the significant initiatives taken by the nonaligned countries in the field of disarmament and called for an early implementation of the decisions contained in the final document of the special session of United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

The two sides found this exchange of views valuable and reiterated their determination to continue to keep in close touch with each other and with other nonaligned countries to strengthen unity of the movement.

His Excellency Federal Secretary of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec thanked Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee for the hospitality extended to him and to members of his delegation during their stay in India. He extended an invitation to Vajpayee to visit the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SANJAY GANDHI, 500 YOUTHS ARRESTED IN UTTAR PRADESH

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[Excerpt] New Delhi, 7 May (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay Gandhi, was among 500 youths arrested since midnight in northern Uttar Predesh state to prevent what officials said was to have been a violent rally today in Lucknow, the state capital.

The proposed demonstration was called by the Youth wing of Mrs. Gandhi's breakaway Congress Party to protest against the federal government's move to set up special courts to try the former premier and others, possibly including Sanjay, on charges of excesses committed during the emergency rule in 1975-77.

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Banarsi Das said in the state legislature that Sanjay Gandhi and the others had been taken into custody to prevent resumption of normal life in Lucknow. The administration had intelligence information of [word indistnct] violence during the scheduled protest, he said.